



Kirk urges Danes to hold fire

Captain Keot Kirk, back home in Esbjerg, said that he hoped other Danish fishermen would not copy his breach of Britain's new fishing regulations.

Tax cut hopes

A March Budget is being mentioned as very likely this year but hopes of significant tax cuts are being disappointed because of the continuing pressure of sterling and the resulting likelihood of higher inflation.

Oil field setback

The Government's privatization programme has suffered a setback with a refusal by British Gas to recommend any of the private sector bids for its stake in Wytch Farm, Britain's largest onshore oil field.

Onslow's gaffe

Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has ended a strained visit to Zimbabwe, not eased by referring to the country as Rhodesia.

Non-starter

Bookmakers, who say that illegal betting is cutting their turnover and putting many of them out of business, are not expected to win a reduction in the betting tax.

Hero Himmler

For Heinrich Himmler's young daughter, Gudrun, the SS chief held responsible for killing 10 million people was a shining, overworked, modest hero, extracts from her diary reveal.

THE TIMES

Tomorrow: Bernard Levin on troubles at Tribune; Clifford Longley traces the return of metaphysics to religious debate; Roger Scruton on ways of excluding children from politics and Russell Baker cavewalks on the KGB men-discussing the Pope. Computer Horizons describes how a lawyer has won "live" reports on an Australian success story speculates on a micro launch and previews next week's major show.

Trade piracy

Taiwan plans harsher penalties for trade mark "pirates", who cost western companies millions of pounds a year, by producing cheap counterfeits of their products.

Cancer claim

Claims that many Servicemen who took part in the British nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s contracted and in some cases died from cancer are being examined by cancer statisticians.

Arts chief clash

The Arts Council meets today to resolve the controversy over the appointment of the next secretary-general after the full council rejected the candidate recommended by the selection committee.

French 3D deal

Nimso, the 3D camera company which announced last week that it is ceasing production in Dundee, has signed a contract to make the camera in France.

Pit peace talks

National Coal Board leaders will seek today to reduce a strike threat when they meet Welsh miners to consider their demand for increased investment in the coalfields.

Botham bouncer

Australian newspapers over the weekend gave prominence to an assertion by Ian Botham that two umpiring decisions "probably cost England the last Test match".

Leader page 9

Letters: On unemployment, from Sir Richard O'Brien, and Mrs J. Spencer-Knott; animal experiments, from Professor K. Y. Calne; university cuts, from Professor E. A. Barnard. Features, pages 7, 8.

Francis Pym on the EEC's increased importance to Britain; the Conservative pledge that Whitehall should break, by Gerald Kaufman; Broadway, little house for showbusiness; the House of Indira Gandhi. Obituary, page 10.

Miss Edith Coates; Mr Albert Barnes.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Chess, Church, Court, Crossword, Diary, Events, Law Report. Includes sub-sections like Luck, Property, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, Universities, Weather.

Falklanders delighted by Thatcher's secret visit

By Alan Hamilton

To the surprise and dismay of her adversaries at home and abroad, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has travelled in secret half way across the world to a warm and spontaneous welcome from the people of the Falkland Islands. Her visit, 150 years after the British drove out the Argentines in 1833 and seven months after they repeated the exercise, has been condemned as provocative and arrogant in Buenos Aires and at home, derided by the Opposition as a diversionary tactic.

Mr Stanley Clintow Davis, Labour frontbench spokesman on foreign affairs, accused the Prime Minister yesterday of trying to divert attention from the forthcoming Franks report, which would probably point a finger of accusation at her and her Government for their inactivity in the period before the Argentine invasion.

Mr Tim Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian and the most dogged critic of the Government's conduct of the Falklands campaign, said yesterday that the visit was profoundly ill advised, carrying great personal risk for Mrs Thatcher and provoking fury throughout Latin America at the arrival of a colonial conqueror.

The Prime Minister's progress, however, has been undeniably triumphal, and a considerably better kept secret than last year's Argentine invasion plans.

Accompanied by her husband, Mr Denis Thatcher, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, First Sea Lord, and a small posse of officials, Mrs Thatcher left Brize Norton on Friday for a 10-hour flight to Ascension Island. After a one-hour stop the party continued on a 13-hour flight by a Hercules transport aircraft, whose unbearably noisy and Spartan interior had been equipped with a small personal cabin for the Prime Minister.

On the flight the Prime Minister was met by the Falkland Islands and was accompanied by two armed Phantom aircraft.

Local people line route into town. The first that the Falklanders knew of the approach of their heroine was 90 minutes before her aircraft touched down at Port Stanley. Staff at the local radio station were told by Ministry of Defence officials at Stanley, and an immediate broadcast ensured that the airport to the town was lined with several hundred Kelpers.

She was met by Sir Rex Hunt, the civil commissioner, and Lady Hunt, and she and Mr Thatcher were driven to town in the now familiar Falklands

Missile case Irishmen to plead insanity

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

Two Irishmen accused of trying to buy missiles that would shoot down British helicopters in Northern Ireland have come up with an unusual defence. They intend to plead insanity.

Arguments over the defence tactic are due to take place today before a federal judge in Brooklyn. Colm Meehan, aged 36, and his brother, Eamonn Meehan, aged 46, both citizens of Northern Ireland now living in Brooklyn, are to be tried with two other men, Andrew Duggan, 49, an Irish American of New York City, New York state, and Gabriel Megahy, 39, who before his arrest is alleged to have identified himself to an FBI undercover team as the head of the provisional IRA in America.

RAF officers go on trial over shot down plane

Two RAF officers appear before a court martial in West Germany today, charged with negligently causing the loss of an aircraft after shooting down a Jaguar in May at a cost of about £7m (Michael Binyon writes from Bonn).

Flight-Lieutenant Roy Lawrence and Flight-Lieutenant Alister Inverarity were on a training mission when they fired a Sidewinder missile which hit the Jaguar pilot, ejected safely. Both of the accused deny the charges. Flight-Lieutenant Inverarity, the navigator, will be defended by Mr John Smith, MP.



The Prime Minister and her husband at Government House with Sir Rex and Lady Hunt (and below) Mrs Thatcher chatting with a child who had presented her with a pink rose.

Visit 'a violation of Argentine rights'

The Prime Minister's visit to the Falklands was "an act of provocation and arrogance", she has presence there "yet another flagrant violation of Argentina's sovereign rights" (our Foreign Staff write). Señor Juan Ramos Aguirre Lanari, the Foreign Minister, said that Mrs Thatcher's visit "underlines the only title Britain possesses to the islands, that of force". Argentina firmly maintained its claim of "sovereignty over the Malvinas in the expectation that the civilized international community will give its support".

heard the Argentine invasion force was on its way. She also spoke of her "three great experiences in the affair: when she heard of the invasion; when she was told that the Argentine surrender flags were flying over Port Stanley; and her present visit.

After spending the night at Government House, Mrs Thatcher began her second day, yesterday, by taking a short flight in a Sea King helicopter of 202 Squadron to RAF Stanley, remarking to Flight Lieutenant John Prince, the pilot, on the beauty of the weather and the view.

At the RAF base she toured Phantom and Harrier detachments and watched a practice scramble by two Phantoms. She climbed a temporary staging fashioned from packing cases to talk eye-to-eye with one of the Phantom pilots seated in his cockpit.

Cuban connexion, page 6. Leading article, page 9.

Maxwell in talks on sale of 'Observer'

By Baron Phillips

Talks which could lead to the sale of The Observer newspaper are taking place, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the head of Lomro, confirmed last night. The sale is also likely to include The Sunday Standard, The Glasgow Herald and a group of Scottish provincial newspapers.

A leading contender for the newspaper is Mr Robert Maxwell who owns the British Printing Corporation, Mr Maxwell's desire to own a national newspaper is well known and a meeting took place recently between him and Mr Rowland when the sale of The Observer is thought to have been discussed.

Mr Rowland's decision to sell The Observer came as a surprise to journalists and directors. Speaking from his Buckinghamshire country home, Mr Rowland said: "If anyone wants to buy the papers and makes a fair offer then we will sell."

It is understood that Mr Rowland is seeking offers of between £45m and £50m for The Observer and the Scottish newspapers although City observers regard this as too high a price.

Mr Kenneth Clark, one of the independent directors appointed when Mr Rowland finally received Department of Trade approval for the acquisition of The Observer in July 1981, said the news came as a complete surprise to both him and his co-directors.

"My feeling is that this would be a disaster if The Observer becomes something which could be bought and sold twice a year. I thought the purpose of the independent directors was to protect the papers from interference", Mr Clark said last night.

Mr Robert Anderson, the chairman of Atlantic Richfield who sold The Observer to Mr Rowland and who is chairman of the newspaper's board, admitted he was also taken by surprise. He is in London for tomorrow's regular Observer board meeting.

Behind Mr Rowland's decision to sell is probably his feeling of frustration with the British business environment. He has been constantly thwarted over his attempts to takeover Harrods and in spite of running a highly successful group, he feels he is not getting the City recognition he believes he deserves.

Timing of The Observer announcement is regarded by directors and senior journalists as curious. Tomorrow's important board meeting was called to discuss future developments of the newspaper along with viability forecasts.

Mr Donald Treford, the editor of The Observer, was unavailable for comment but one journalist said the news "fell like a bombshell on the staff".

Mr Robert Low, The Observer's father of the chapel, said yesterday: "If the sale goes ahead we would like it done on the open market with the Department of Trade insisting on guarantees of editorial independence. As it did when Lomro bought the paper."

Victims freed after 5-day kidnap terror

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The son of a wealthy London diamond merchant was freed by Scotland Yard detectives yesterday after being held captive for five days while a ransom of up to £2m was demanded from his family with threats to mutilate or kill him.

Mr Emmanuel Xuereb, aged 33, a wine merchant, was seized last Tuesday with his wife Maria, aged 25, from their home in Bromley, Kent. Mr Xuereb's father was initially asked for £2m but on Saturday Mrs Xuereb was freed by the couple's captors with a note asking for £525,000.

Yesterday morning in a raid on a house in Kemble Road, Croydon, Surrey, detectives freed Mr Xuereb and arrested three men. At lunchtime yesterday a fourth man was arrested in north London and all four are expected to appear in court today.

Scotland Yard was called in by the Xuereb family soon after the couple disappeared and 120 officers with 20 vehicles were put on the case under the command of Commander William Huckleby, head of the anti-terrorist squad. Details of the case were released to the press under a news blackout arrangement lifted yesterday.

At a press conference Mr Gilbert Kelland, the assistant commissioner in charge of CID, praised the courage of Mr and Mrs Xuereb.

He reserved special praise for Mrs Xuereb, who he described as "a very brave young lady". The couple and Mr Anthony Xuereb, a Hatton Garden diamond merchant, praised the police for their work.

Mr Xuereb said that when he was told by his captors that his wife was to be released he did not know if it was a trick and he was worried for her.

The worst time of the kidnap was the 24 hours he had spent on his own after his wife's release. "I was worried, more worried than when she was with me", he said.

His wife said after she was freed she was terrified at what might happen to her husband. Earlier, she had been "worried all the time that we were never going to get out".

She said: "I am very happy to be free" and my husband is free. Mr Xuereb said they had been blindfolded all the time and they felt in danger.

Mr Anthony Xuereb said he thought the police had been "really terrific". Mr Xuereb, aged 60, received the messages and approaches from the kidnapers which included threats to cut off his son's fingers at the rate of one a day and to murder him sending the head in a box.

Mr Kelland also thanked the press for their cooperation in keeping the police involvement and details of the case a secret.

Bush visit increases chances of summit

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The decision by President Reagan to send Mr George Bush, the Vice President to Europe at the end of this month, is seen as increasing the chances of a United States-Soviet summit meeting taking place either late this year or early in 1984.

While in Europe the Vice President will hold talks with Nato leaders and American arms reduction negotiators about the recent Soviet initiative proposing sizable cuts in the nuclear arsenals held by the two super-powers and a non-aggression treaty between Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

White House officials said that based on these consultations Mr Bush would be in a position to decide whether the Soviet proposals were substantial enough to merit a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.

There is an increasingly widely held view in Washington that a meeting would greatly enhance Mr Reagan's reputation, domestically and internationally, if it were to result in progress on reducing nuclear weapons.

The decision to dispatch Mr Bush on his 12-day journey, starting on January 30, reflects growing US concern that the Soviet Union has gained the initiative in the propaganda war being waged by the two super-powers over nuclear arms reduction, particularly in Western Europe where there is growing opposition to the planned deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

His visit will take place one month before the general election in West Germany which is scheduled to be the first recipient of these new weapons.

Mr Bush will first visit West Germany and will then travel to the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France and finally Britain. Five of the countries he will visit are proposed sites for the new medium-range missiles which Nato plans to deploy to counter the threat posed by the 300 or so SS20 missiles deployed by the Soviet Union.

In London Mr Bush will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Michael Heseltine, the new Defence Secretary.

Extortionist blasts aircraft at Brisbane

From Tony Dubouain, Melbourne

Security at Australian airports has been sharply increased after an extortionist demanding \$A1m (about £625,000) fired a missile at an aircraft at Brisbane airport.

The extortionist is believed to have contacted the Brisbane office of the state-owned domestic airline Trans-Australian Airlines (TAA) on Wednesday and demanded the money or else a TAA aircraft would be shot down.

After the demand the extortionist then damaged an old, privately owned Canberra bomber - part of a museum display - with a rocket.

The first indication that something was afoot was on Friday when Mr Kevin Newman, the federal Minister for Administrative Services, gave the press the sketchiest details of the affair and asked for a media blackout.

Speculation ran wild. Some of the more exotic theories involved the PLO, the Croatian Liberation Movement, a Jewish group, and a threat to a Boy Scout jamboree.

Alpine retreat

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday flew to Switzerland where they are expected to take a skiing holiday. They were not accompanied by their son Prince William.

Big selection victory for Tatchell

By George Clark

A persistent critic of left-wing activists, whom he claimed took over the constituency about two years ago, Mr Mellish will continue his opposition to those now running the local party. He calls them the "left-wing mafia".

He will back as Independent Labour candidate Mr John O'Grady, aged 62, the former Southwark council leader, who was at last night's meeting. The Labour Party National Executive Committee refused to endorse Mr Tatchell as candidate after the first reselection conference because of his "extra-parliamentary" views, but it is expected now that he will be given endorsement. The party nationally would suffer if it continued to challenge the democratic decision of a local party.

Mr O'Grady confirmed after last night's meeting that if the NEC endorses the selection, he would oppose Mr Tatchell as an Independent Labour candidate. Mr Tatchell said he was confident that his candidature would be endorsed.

There will now be a battle for the allegiance of the 19,000 voters who supported Mr Mellish at the general election, giving him a majority of more than 11,000.

In a farewell letter distributed to all electors when he resigned, Mr Mellish set out his reasons for resigning and promised that there would be an opportunity to vote for a "moderate" when the by-election came.

It is expected that many former Labour voters, tired of the local feud, will turn to one of the other parties. The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance naturally hopes that it will win much support for Mr Simon Hughes, the Liberal candidate, a barrister aged 31 from Camberwell.

The Conservative candidate is Mr Robert Hughes, aged 31, a BBC producer.

One certainty is that the voters will not have any lack of choice. There are about seven-teen candidates in the field.

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### Letter on death stops funeral

A coroner has stopped the funeral of a retired Congregational minister's wife because of a letter casting doubt on the cause of her death.

Mr Alan Dixon made the announcement after being told that the letter had been received at St Nicholas Hospital, Rugby, a police spokesman said. The letter expressed concern about the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs Dixon, who died in the hospital on December 27. Mrs Dixon, of Leicester Road, Leicestershire, died after a long illness. Her funeral was to take place in the village Congregational church in Ullenhurst on Friday before Mr Dixon, the north Warwickshire coroner, could order the postponement. He ordered a second post-mortem examination after hearing about the letter. That was carried out by a home office pathologist and a coroner and the coroner will issue a report on it today. The funeral was to have been conducted by Mrs Northcott's husband and a colleague. Her husband retired last year as the minister of the Congregational church at Ullenhurst.

### Extra £380,000 for schools

West Sussex County Council has allocated a further £380,000 to its 300 schools to buy books and other materials. The cash is equivalent to £3.50 a pupil. Mr Kenneth Ball, chairman of the education committee, said yesterday that his committee was concerned that schools were in difficulty with the purchase of books, particularly for examination courses. The county's 35 public libraries will get a total of £20,000 extra for books.

### Shop smashed by stolen bus

A thief stole a double-deck London bus and smashed it into a betting shop in Plaistow, east London, yesterday. The thief took the bus from the West Ham garage at about 10.30 and apparently escaped unhurt, as the car was not damaged. The police said the bus had careered along the road for several hundred yards. A woman shored up the building because it was feared it might collapse.

### Pilkingtons faces strike

The General Municipal, Boiler-makers and Allied Trades Union executive is being asked to back a ballot calling for an official strike at Pilkingtons, the glass company. The dispute is over pay bargaining. The company wants a withdrawal from central agreements and replace them with negotiations at each of the nine plants.

### Fire death

An unidentified body was found yesterday by firemen searching a hotel in Princess Square, Baywater, central London, which was badly damaged by fire on Saturday. The body was still unrecognised. Police have ruled out arson.

### Police injured

Nine policemen were recovering at home yesterday after being injured dealing with crowds in Derby for the FA Cup visit of Nottingham Forest on Saturday, after which 13 people appeared before Derby magistrates.

### 160 jobs lost

A further 160 jobs are to be lost on Merseyside with closure of the DRG paper cups plant at Fazakerley, north Liverpool.

## NCB to meet union over strike threat

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board will seek today to overcome a strike threat by 23,000 Welsh miners with a promise to consider sympathetically their demand for increased investment in the coalfield. Leaders of the South Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers are to meet Mr Norman Siddall, the chairman of the NCB, and other board members, including Mr Philip Weekes, the director of the Welsh coalfield, to examine proposals to put more capital into declining pits.

So far only £30m of the industry's £800m-a-year investment programme has been earmarked for South Wales, and the miners want 10 times the figure originally allocated to avert the closure of pits nearing the end of their economic reserves.

The board is not expected to disclose today how far it will go towards meeting the union's demands. But it is likely to make encouraging noises about opening new faces at existing pits if the overall cost of producing coal in South Wales can be reduced. That would entail the shutdown of some high-cost capacity.

It remains to be seen whether that response will be enough to get the Welsh miners to call off or suspend their all-out strike, due to begin a week today. The NUM executive meets tomorrow to discuss the board's reaction, and will report to a full

## 145 tax collection offices to close

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is proposing to close 145 local tax collection offices over the next four years to shed 3,000 Inland Revenue jobs. Leaders of the union involved predicted last night that the closures would "depersonalize" the service and lead to more unpaid tax.

Details of the closure programme are being posted in tax offices today, but the Inland Revenue Staff Federation is seeking emergency talks with the employers in an effort to forestall the shutdowns and redundancies.

The Treasury programme of cuts is geared directly to the increasing computer use of tax at Shiplake, West Yorkshire, and East Kilbride, in Scotland. The 76 office schedules for closure in single-office towns are: In England: Alnwick, Darlington, Durham, Grimsby, Keighley, Scunthorpe, Stockton, Sunderland, Barnsley, Brierley, Worcester, St Helens, Southampton, Warrington, Boston, Chesterfield, Halifax.

## Union seizes books

By Our Labour Editor

The records of the rebellious Fleet Street electricians have been seized by their union's head office in a move that may herald disciplinary sanctions over strikes and sympathetic industrial action.

Officials of the London Press branch of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union were given 10 days to surrender their minutes and attendance books to Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the union. They have complied.

Mr Sean Geraghty, secretary of the branch, said last night: "There has not been any complaint. They simply required our books, and as a result of receiving them they are now instituting an inquiry into the branch." Fleet Street electricians have rarely been absent from the news since going on strike on



Mr Michael Heseltine, the new Secretary of State for Defence, with his wife at Heathrow yesterday when he arrived home from a Caribbean holiday.

## Militant 'would meet NEC'

By Our Political Staff

Leading members of the Militant Tendency, whose proposed expulsion from the Labour Party will be discussed today at a meeting in London of the party's organization sub-committee, are willing to meet the party executive to discuss action that would make the tendency acceptable, removing the accusation that it is a "party within a party".

Mr Peter Taaffe, editor of *Militant*, indicated that yesterday when commenting on the two papers that Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the party, has prepared for today's meeting. The paper points out the legal difficulties that could arise from the expulsion of Militant leaders. As an alternative to expulsion, Mr Mortimer has proposed the "dissolution" of the tendency.

## Worse to come for Ireland

By Our Labour Editor

People in the Irish Republic, already faced with big fuel, tobacco, and drink price rises a month before the new Government's regular budget, are likely to face more shocks in the complete financial package on February 9.

The preliminary increases, seen as savage by most consumers and trade interests, are reckoned to be only the start of a series of belt-tightening exercises.

Mr Alan Dukes, the Finance Minister, in office for less than a month after the change of Government in Dublin, said yesterday that a further £350m had to be found.

Some economists have forecast that the new coalition Administration of Dr Garret Fitzgerald could reintroduce private household rates, abolished five years ago, raise VAT and look at income tax ceilings.

Mr Dukes spoke of possible payments for certain normally free local authority services. Meanwhile, amid the hostile reaction to Friday's increases, the Irish Hotels Federation, in a telegram to Dr Fitzgerald, called for VAT rebates, and a special petrol voucher system for tourists. Visitors to Ireland will have to pay £2.30 for a gallon

## State firm tries to be diplomatic

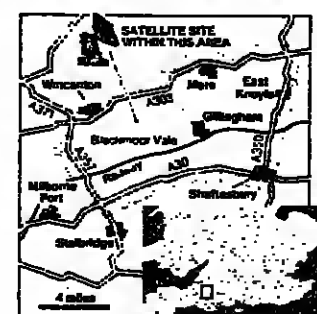
### New satellite station planned

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent. British Telecom is hoping to persuade the inhabitants of Blackmoor Vale, on the borders of Wiltshire Somerset and Dorset, that a series of satellite dishes up to 32 metres across, nestling beneath the trees, would be an object of beauty and a source of wealth and employment for the local community.

The state company needs urgently to find a suitable site on which to build a third Earth station for its international satellite communications. Telephone, television, data and telex traffic, which is doubling in volume every four to five years, is swamping the stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall, and Madley, Hereford and Worcester.

Early last year British Telecom International (BTI) was refused planning permission to build the £80m station on its first-choice site, in the Vale of Pewsey, Wiltshire, after a opponents' campaign by local opponents, who said that it would ruin an area of outstanding natural beauty.

Now BTI has identified a new area, in the northern part of Blackmoor Vale, which its engineers say would provide a suitable alternative. British Telecom had exacerbated opposition in the Vale of



## Campaign to block map 'sell-off'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Royal Geographical Society is planning a campaign to stop the Government turning the Ordnance Survey into a commercial organization.

Whitehall proposals to establish a training fund for the survey, a means of introducing a commercial financial system, have twice been shelved over the past decade after intensive lobbying from customers.

But when the Commons considered the government training funds Bill in October, 1973, it was accepted that a training fund could be created for the survey, provided consultation were held and Parliament was informed of the reaction.

Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, announced last July that he intended "to give Ordnance Survey the chance to operate effectively as a free-standing trading organization whose performance can be judged in a commercial framework".

The results of his statutory consultation were published in a White Paper on the day the Commons rose for the Christmas recess, a common Whitehall device for dampening parliamentary and media interest.

Summing up the 37 representations received on his proposal, Mr Heseltine said: "They are concerned that with a training fund the OS archives might be allowed to deteriorate, the quality and coverage of OS products and services might be reduced and that higher prices might result in a fall in usage and in provision. He said he appreciated the concerns but there had to be a limit to the public resources devoted to survey and mapping. That makes it all the more important to see that Ordnance Survey has the systems and incentives to make the best use of the money which is available to it."

Business efficiency and commercial principles, far from being detrimental to quality and service, should help the nation to get the best possible survey and mapping service it could afford, he said.

That was his central purpose in establishing the OS as a trading fund, within which he was satisfied that the concerns could be met.

The Government will now give the Lords and Commons the opportunity to debate the while paper, before MPs vote on an affirmative order to implement Mr Heseltine's proposal.

But the Royal Geographical Society, which has helped coordinate previous campaigns in defence of OS, is once again preparing to mobilize public and parliamentary opinion to protect the 190-year-old institution from the government's economic drive.

Opponents believe that a trading fund would be the first step towards the ultimate privatization of the survey, with a lasting erosion of its basic public service mapwork.

Proposed Training Fund for the Ordnance Survey, Report of the Results of Consultation (Stationery office £2.30).

## Science report Rotation of Earth affected by climate

By the Staff of "Nature"

The most accurate attempt so far to account for the way in which the speed of the Earth's rotation is affected by the weather has been carried out by Mr Kurt Lambeck and Mr Peter Hoggood, meteorologists from the Australian National University at Canberra. The development is important because it makes it possible to pick out more clearly than in the past fluctuations in the speed of the Earth's rotation caused by processes within the Earth itself.

That the Earth's rotation is not constant was first established more than half a century ago by irregularities in the apparent movement of the stars across the sky. The irregularities are, however, exceedingly small, amounting to no more than a few parts in a hundred million. From the outset, seasonal variations in the speed of rotation have suggested that climatic effects might be important.

What Lambeck and Hoggood have now done is to calculate, from meteorological data about wind speed in the atmosphere stretching back for 22 years from 1980 (and thus covering roughly two sunspot cycles), the continual variations of the speed of circulation of the atmosphere as a whole.

This is connected with the fact that Earth spins on its axis because of the total angular momentum of the solid Earth and its atmosphere must remain constant: the faster the atmospheric circulation, in general from west to east, the slower the rotation of the solid Earth.

It emerges that the circulation of the atmosphere accounts for about two parts in a hundred million of the changes in the Earth's rotational speed, and it is strongly seasonal in character.

When the calculation effect of the weather is subtracted from the measured fluctuation in the Earth's rotational speed, and when allowance is made for the steady decrease of the Earth's rotational speed caused by the tidal effects of the Moon and the Sun, the researchers conclude that between 1958 and 1980 there was an irregular fluctuation of the speed of the Earth's rotation.

At the beginning of that period the speed of rotation was decreasing; it was low during the early 1970s but has since been increasing again.

The authors accept the general opinion that the most likely cause of these changes is a rearrangement of the material of which the Earth is made in the region separating the solid body of the Earth from the molten core at the Earth's centre.

Source: *Geophysical Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, volume 71, page 581, December, 1982.

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## Caution urged on Kirk

By George Clark

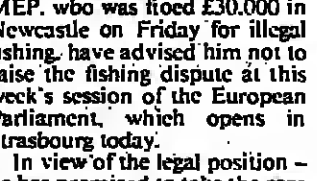
Colleagues of Mr Kent Kirk, the Danish trawler captain and MEP, who was fined £30,000 in Newcastle on Friday for illegal fishing, have advised him not to raise the fishing dispute at this week's session of the European Parliament, which opens in Strasbourg today.

In view of the legal position, he has promised to take the case to the European Court, but his friends have advised caution, but he may take part in the debate if there is an emergency resolution tabled by other Danish MEPs, as seems likely.

It will be an important week for Mr Kirk, because he will be leading the European Democratic (Conservative) group, consisting of 60 British Conservatives, two Danes and one Ulster Unionist. He takes over as deputy leader to Sir Henry Plumb, who will be addressing a congress of businessmen in Dallas, US, sharing the platform with President Reagan.

British Conservatives said it had been arranged that Mr Kirk should leave the chair at any group meeting which may be called to discuss fishing.

Mr Richard Cottrell, Conservative MEP for Bristol, who accused Mr Kirk last week of "disloyalty" to the group and of the Conservative-led Danish



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# Licensed bookmakers and Jockey Club combine to fight illegal betting

By Rupert Morris

Bookmakers, who have been complaining that illegal betting is reducing their turnover and putting an increasing number of them out of business, can expect a dusty answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to their request for a reduction in betting tax.

In normal circumstances their complaint would be seen as predictable special pleading from a business suffering like any other from recession. On this occasion, however, they have formed an unprecedented alliance with the Jockey Club and produced detailed evidence to support their case.

The problem is that this evidence is not corroborated by the Customs and Excise which largely on the basis of information supplied by the bookmakers, has taken action against a number of individuals or clubs.

"We are aware of the claims made by the industry", Customs and Excise says, "but the evidence is far from conclusive, and inquiries through local customs staff certainly do not suggest that there has been any substantial increase in illegal betting or that the duty evaded in this way is

significant in comparison with the revenue from licensed bookmakers".

Last month a deputation led by Lord Manton, chief steward of the Jockey Club, went to the Home Secretary, claiming that 15 to 20 per cent of betting was now illegal, and requesting that betting shops be allowed to introduce television and comfortable furniture to attract customers who had been led astray.

Bookmakers say they are losing business to public houses and clubs who will take tax-free bets over the bar, as well as allowing their customers to watch the races on television.

The racing and betting lobby points to the report in 1978 of the Royal Commission on Gambling, which identified a revival in illegal betting after 1966, and attributed it to the combined effects of duty and the levy, the means by which the horse-racing authorities raise money for the bookmakers, at 1 per cent of their annual turnover.

The royal commission also said that illegal betting would increase rapidly when the combined rates of duty and levy reached a certain critical point. It said that the existing rate was

"running it dangerously close", more

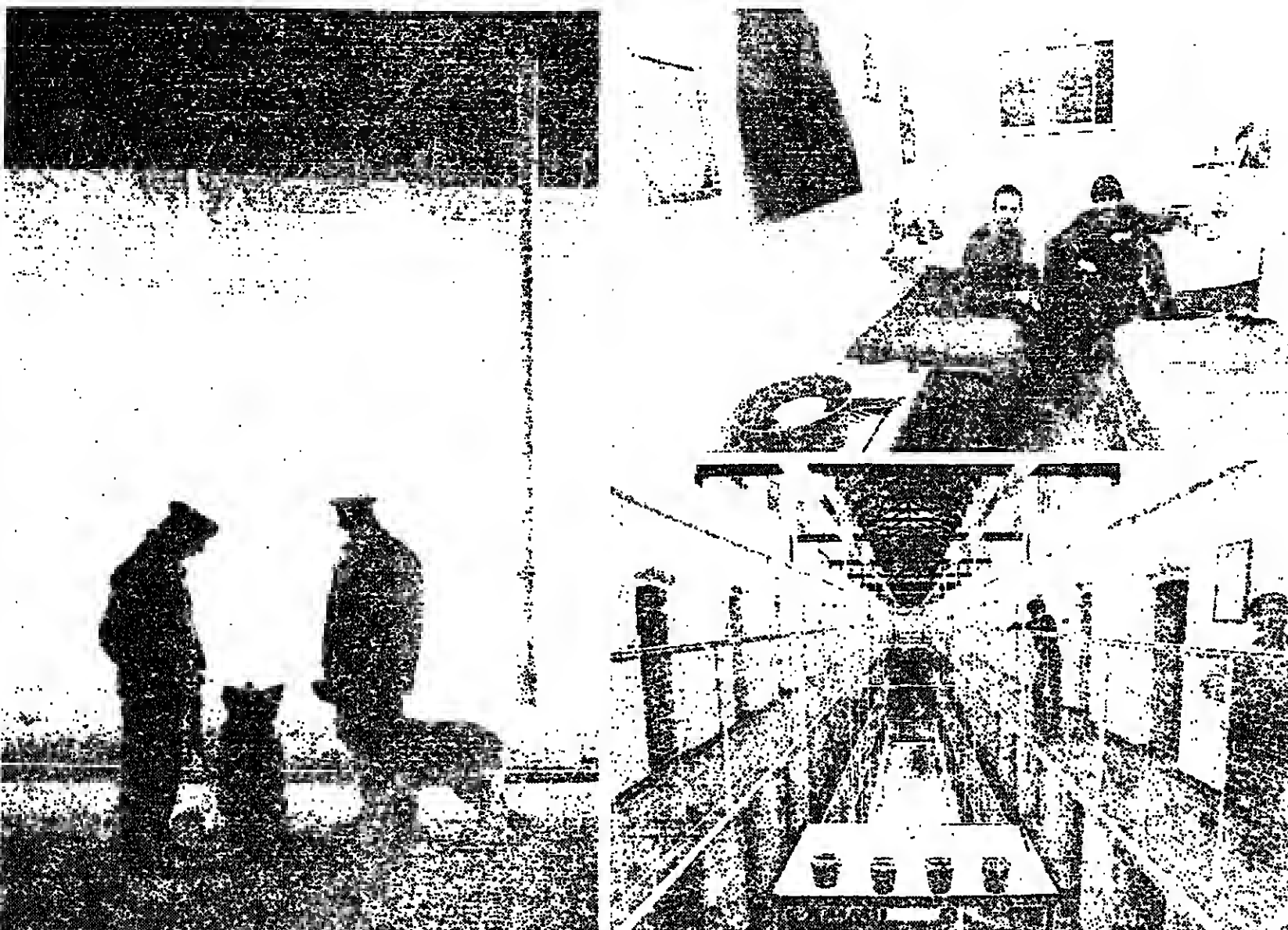
Since then the off-course betting duty has gone up from 7.5 to 8 per cent. The bookmakers say this has passed the "critical point" identified by the royal commission.

They say it led directly to a fall in profits last year, and has been responsible for the loss of 293 betting shops in the year to the end of last June.

The slump in the bookmakers' fortunes is borne out by Customs and Excise provisional figures for the raising of general betting duty in the financial year 1981-82. These show that after substantial percentage rises in revenue in each of the four preceding years, revenue went up only from £250m to £255m which, after allowing for inflation could be said to represent a decrease.

Latest estimates from the Bookmaking Offices Licensees Association (Bola), which represents most of Britain's leading firms, show an accelerating decrease in turnover.

But the racing industry cannot prove that such a decline is caused by the combination of high taxation and increasing illegal betting. It could equally well be a result of the recession.



Life at Wormwood Scrubs: Guard dogs and handlers patrolling the perimeter wall; two prisoners sharing a cell; and the landings of 'C' wing.

## New governor will take over a collapsing 'Scrubs'

When Mr Ian Dunbar takes over as governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison, in London at the end of the month he will find that he is having to cope with a prison that is falling down (Peter Evans writes).

"D" wing, which contains the most dangerous prisoners in the jail, is the latest part to show signs of collapse. A section of the floor is sagging nine inches below its proper level and has had to be roped off. That is bad news for headquarters administrators, who are already so short of

prisoners' accommodation in the South-east of England that inadequate police cells are having to be used.

Part of the pressure on the system comes from the closure of "A" wing at the Scrubs after the floor there began to collapse. The wing, which held 300 men, is being refurbished as part of a 20 year building programme for the prison.

The planners will have to decide whether "D" wing should be closed and if so where to put its

potentially dangerous population of IRA men, London gangsters, sex offenders and others in the highest security category.

Given the shortage of money, "D" wing's closure could put back plans for "B" and "C" wings, which are next in line for refurbishing, with integral sanitation. A failure to include cell latrines in the refurbishing of "A" wing caused an outcry.

The first of a three-part series by Peter Evans on the cost of crime begins tomorrow.

## Cancer checks on nuclear test men

By Alan Hamilton

Exports in the statistics of cancer are examining claims that a significant number of ex-servicemen who took part in the British programme of nuclear bomb tests in the South Pacific between 1952 and 1958 have contracted, and in some cases died from, the disease.

Two television programmes to be screened this week, an independent production for Channel Four and the BBC's *Nuclear Bombs*, have between them assembled more than 130 case histories which, the victims assert, can be traced to radiation exposure during the series of nine test firings of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Interest in the long-term effects of the tests has been fuelled by recent activity in both the United States and Australia. Judgement is expected soon on a series of claims from American Servicemen and their widows arising from the US nuclear test programme in the Nevada desert conducted at the same time as the British tests.

The Australian Nuclear Veterans' Association, having approached 600 Servicemen and civilians who participated in the bomb tests, found that 114 of them had died, 109 from cancer.

No proper survey of British

Servicemen has yet been carried out. But the case histories assembled by the BBC after a broadcast appeal last November have been passed for analysis to the medical faculty of Birmingham University, where there is a department specializing in cancer statistics.

In the past 10 years six claims for compensation from test series cancer victims or their widows have been brought before internal hearings at the Ministry of Defence, and all have been dismissed.

Of the 10,000 servicemen involved in the six-year test programme, a detachment of 300 were garrisoned on Christmas Island, where the last and largest of the hydrogen bomb tests took place. Among those was Mr Phillip Munn, of East Kilbride Lanarkshire, who was a sapper aged 22 and who now suffers from leukaemia.

Former Chief Petty Officer William Grigsby, of Liverpool, died of cancer six years ago. His widow, Mrs Ellen Grigsby, has applied for a war widow's pension after her husband's death, but was refused. She has been in touch with the Australian Nuclear Veterans' Association, but at present there is no similar organization to coordinate and push the cases in Britain.

the way it is funded, by-passing the education service, but also because it is thought it would separate children.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour's education spokesman, says the initiative could bring back selection through the back door.

On the steering group are Mr Richard Knight, Bradford's director of education, Mrs Nikki Harrison, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' education committee, Mr Dudley Fluke, education officer at the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Philip Merridale, vice-chairman of the Association of County Councils' education committee, Mr John Horrell, chairman of the executive council of the Association of County Councils, and Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers.

## Council to discuss arts chief clash

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

A special meeting of the Arts Council is being held today to try to resolve the embarrassing controversy over the appointment of the council's secretary-general to succeed Sir Roy Shaw when he retires.

Mr Luke Rittner, director of the Association of Business Sponsorship for the Arts, was recommended for the post by a seven-strong selection committee led by Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the council, but the full council rejected him on December 15 after opposition from some members and the presentation of a petition by senior council officers.

The selection committee, which includes a government representative, Sir James Hamilton, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science, is to consider the matter before the meeting.

The full council has set aside 45 minutes for a private session to discuss the next step. Mr Rittner, aged 35, is regarded as unsuitable for the post by senior staff and some members because of his inexperience and lack of qualifications.

The staff have emphasized there is nothing personal in their stand, which is more polite than the view of one or two members, who point to his academic background of three 'O' levels and drama school.

Sir William, an enthusiastic supporter of Mr Rittner's candidature, regard him as excellently qualified, and believes that his work in encouraging private sponsorship for the arts would be of great benefit in the future. Sir William has dismissed speculation that he might resign as chairman if Mr Rittner is rejected again.

He has accused them of conservatism in defending their entrenched positions, and a fear of change. That in turn has led to resentment among council staff, and the atmosphere at the council headquarters at 105 Piccadilly, is one of dismay as well as of intense speculation about the future.

If the council remains divided over the appointment it will have to decide whether to call in the other candidates or advertise the post again.

Today's special meeting will also discuss the crucial main allocations of its £22m government grant for 1983-84, which it will disclose on Wednesday.

## Group to oversee MSC scheme for teenagers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Fears of a takeover of part of the education system by the Manpower Services Commission, which is funding new technical courses for teenagers in schools, should be dispelled by the composition of the steering group to oversee the initiative, announced today.

The 15-member group, which will be chaired by Mr David Young, the MSC chairman, includes people representing local authority and education interests. Its first meeting will be on Wednesday and the group's first job will be to draw up guidelines for the scheme.

Called the New Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, the £7m scheme will enable 10 local authorities to set up pilot projects for pupils aged 14 to 18. It has aroused controversy not just because of

the way it is funded, by-passing the education service, but also because it is thought it would separate children.

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## Evangelical support for women priests

By Robert Nowell

Mixed feelings about the ordination of women was shown by the Anglican Evangelical Assembly when it took a vote to find out its members' views on the controversial issue at its inaugural meeting in London on Saturday.

Ordination of women to the diaconate, which the Church of England is now committed to introducing in spite of some reservations from the Catholic wing, was approved by an overwhelming majority of 80 in favour, none against, and eight abstentions.

However, the ordination of women to the presbyterate, in other words, women priests, was approved by the small majority of 48 votes to 29, with 11 abstentions. However, the idea of women bishops gained only 27 votes, with 41 against and 20 abstentions.

This marked difference reflects the view of many Evangelicals that scripture does not allow a woman to have authority over a man in the church.

## Queues for mortgages are forming again

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House buyers are beginning to experience difficulties in obtaining mortgages and there is some evidence that queues are starting to form in spite of record takings by building societies, a survey published today says.

In its latest State of the Trade Inquiry the House Builders' Federation indicates that an increasing number of its members are experiencing difficulty in obtaining mortgages for buyers. Even more builders say they are having trouble in selling houses because of delays in other buyers in the chain being granted mortgages.

Even so, optimism is spreading through the house building industry for the first time in more than two years. Almost all builders taking part in the survey said they expect to maintain or improve their activity this year, and more than half expected an increase in the number of new homes they start this year.

More than half said they will take on workers this year and a

further third expect at least to maintain the present number of men.

Although most of the demand for new homes comes from first-time buyers, the survey indicates increasing interest from existing owners. Lower interest rates and inflation are tempting more people into the market.

Reports of a rapid improvement in house sales are confirmed by the survey. In the last quarter of 1982, the inquiry notes, sales were brisker than usual. Only about one builder in ten reported a decline.

Mr Peter Woodrow, president of the federation, said: "House builders are well placed to take full advantage of the consumer boom expected this year. With falling interest rates and current low house prices, it will certainly be cheaper for many people in 1983 to buy a new house than to rent. An upturn in house building will not only benefit house buyers, it will also create new jobs on a scale few industries can match."

Property column, page 19



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## NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES 25th ISSUE



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# Government plans upset by gas board refusal to endorse oil field bids

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government's privatization programme has suffered a setback with the refusal by British Gas to recommend any of the private sector bids that have been made for its stake in Wyth Farm, Britain's largest onshore oil field.

The board of the corporation has told Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, that it cannot endorse any of the three bids, submitted by oil companies and City investment institutions, on the ground that they seriously undervalue the assets worth £450m.

The refusal is likely to worsen the already strained relations between the corporation and the ministers at the Department of Energy, and leaves the Government with a delicate task if it is to avoid new charges of selling national oil assets at too low a price.

It is almost 18 months since the Government announced it was ordering the gas corporation to sell its 50 per cent interest in Wyth Farm, a 0.33 billion barrel producing oil field on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset.

British Gas and its chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, have opposed the disposal since the outset and it was last July before bids

were invited from the private sector.

Only three bids have been received, which is fewer than the Government hoped. They are all believed to value the Wyth Farm stake at less than half the £450m price tag put on the field by the corporation.

Comparison of the bids is complicated by the fact that none is a simple cash offer. They are all believed to be conditional on future levels of production and on planning permission being obtained for drilling in a remote and environmentally sensitive part of the field.

City sources say that the initial cash payment the Government will receive from two of the three bidders if their offers are accepted will be no more than £100m, less than a quarter of British Gas's valuation. That figure could rise in years to come as production rises.

Ministers are furious at the way British Gas has left them with an unpalatable political decision by putting an initial valuation they feel is based on absurdly optimistic assumptions about the future course of oil prices and the level of reserves in the field.

If they go ahead now, they will be open to accusations of selling the field at a knockdown price. After the Amersham and Britoil share issues, one over-subscribed the other under-subscribed, the Government is aware that denationalizing energy assets is a political minefield. There is speculation that the Wyth Farm disposal may now be dropped until after the election.



Mr Lawson: Faces unpalatable decision

# Compulsory interviews may precede divorce

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Divorcing couples may be obliged to discuss custody of children and access to them with welfare officers before court hearings, under proposals being considered by an inter-departmental committee of civil servants.

Such interviews are compulsory in many county courts, where welfare officers help by solving disputed issues through negotiation. Defended divorces have in some places, for instance, virtually been eliminated.

From the beginning of this year a compulsory interview scheme was started at the Divorce Registry at Somerset House. Announcing the scheme, Mr B. P. Tickle, senior registrar, said: "It is extremely important that no affidavit should be filed until after an unsuccessful conciliation appointment or until the registrar has directed."

A committee of senior civil servants from the Home Office, Treasury, the Central Policy Review Staff and the Lord Chancellor's department is examining the in-court schemes, and out of court conciliation schemes, where counselling is offered at a much earlier stage.

It is studying evidence from about ten centres in the country where pilot schemes have been running, the most well known of which is the family courts conciliation service at Bristol.

Despite the proven success of schemes such as Bristol's in solving disputes on custody, access, and finance and cutting court costs, it seems likely that, given the constraints on public expenditure, the committee will favour an extension of the in-court conciliation schemes being run by registrars.

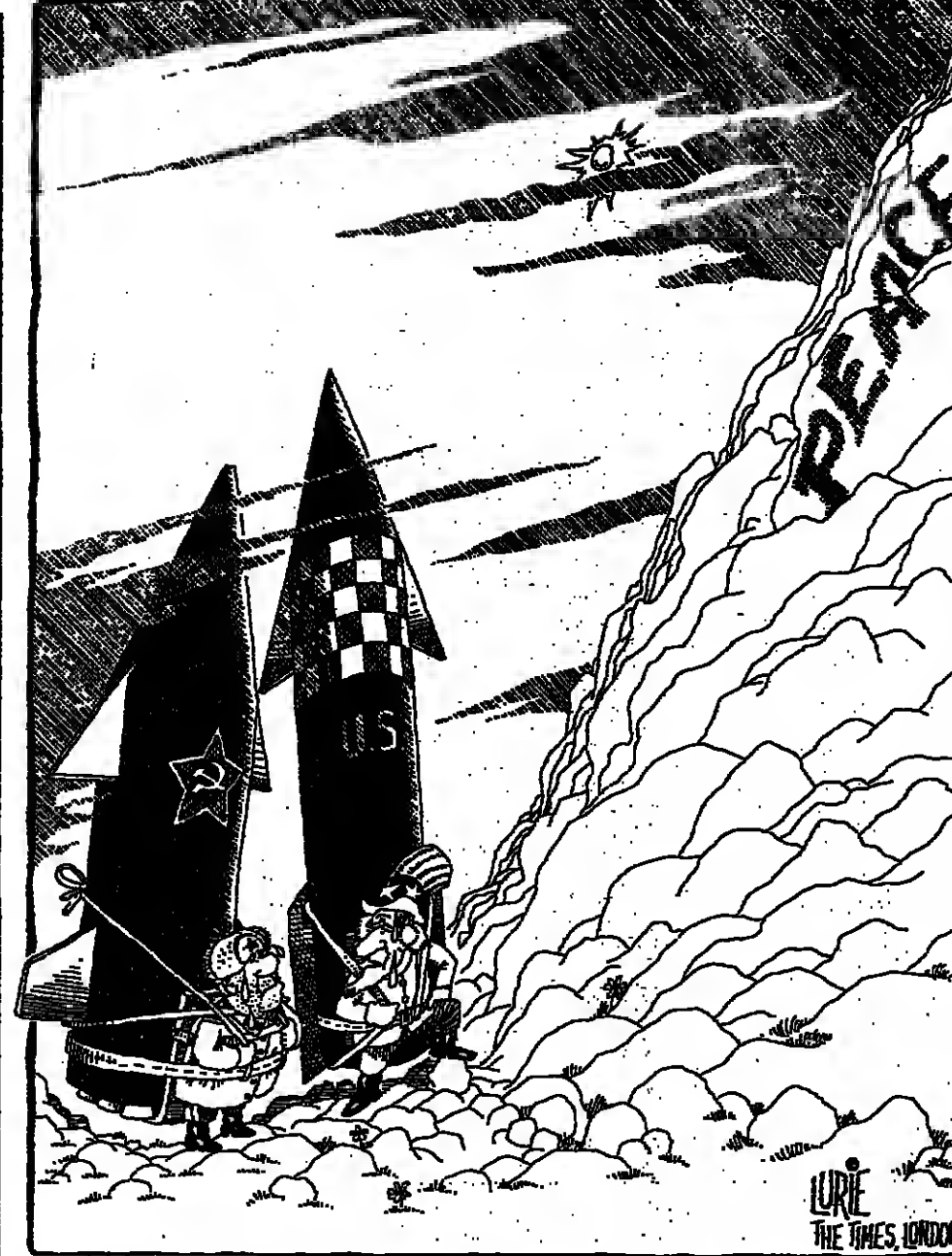
They come into play after the parties have filed petitions. They are asked to attend court and meet a welfare officer to resolve some areas of disagreement by negotiation.

Barristers specializing in family law, welcome the procedure, but there is some concern over the London scheme's involvement of children.

The interdepartmental committee, which was due to publish its report this month, is not expected to do so until April.

Romance is not dead for British wives, who say they married for love, are still in love with their husbands and would marry the same man again, according to a report published today (the Press Association reports).

The women do not see divorce as an easy way out of a difficult relationship and divorce is itself declining, the survey in *Options* magazine says.



'Let's face it - it won't be a picnic!'

# Cruise bargaining has makings of an agreement at Geneva

In the first of four articles examining the state of East-West disarmament negotiations, RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, assesses the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force talks which are due to resume in Geneva on January 27.

## EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

Part 1

Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, putting forward proposals under which his country would reduce its intermediate nuclear forces in Europe to the same number as those maintained by Britain and France, on condition that America did not deploy either its cruise or Pershing 2s.

The proposals have been rejected by the US for a number of reasons. They would leave America with no deployment whatsoever of theatre nuclear missiles in Europe, while Russia would retain a significant number of SS20s. Because a large proportion of American aircraft are capable of delivering both nuclear and conventional weapons, their elimination as part of a nuclear deal would also reduce the West's capacity for conventional war.

The West also argues that the British and French long range nuclear weapons should not be included, partly because the talks are purely bilateral between Moscow and Washington, partly because those forces are strategic in nature, and therefore not appropriate to the INF talks.

Nevertheless, the US is seeking clarification of the Soviet proposals.

An important difficulty confronting the West is the fact that the planned deployment of the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles has evoked aggressive opposition by the peace movements, which have already created political difficulties on the Continent, and may yet do so in Britain.

It is clear that Russia for military reasons, and the West for political reasons, would love to find a means of averting the deployment of the Cruise and Pershing missiles. In those two acts there ought to be the makings of an agreement.

Next: The strategic arms reduction talks.

On this basis, and by the careful exclusion of certain types of their aircraft and inclusion of some categories of American aircraft, they have come to the conclusion that there is at present rough parity in theatre nuclear weapons.

It was this sort of arithmetic which led, before Christmas, to

disadvantage of rigidity. Basically, the US has said that if Russia will remove its already deployed land-based theatre nuclear missiles, there will be no need for the West to deploy the cruise and Pershing 2s. This is the zero option.

On Western calculations, Russia has deployed about 350 rather elderly SS4 and SS5 missiles, each with a single warhead, which are in the process of being replaced by the SS20, highly mobile, much more accurate, with a greater range, and three warheads per missile.

Of the SS20s, about 230 are thought to be aimed at West Europe, with the remaining 100 being deployed in the Far East. The West contends that it has no equivalent ground-based missiles in Europe.

In response to the American zero option the Soviet Union has come up with proposals which embrace not merely ground-based missiles, but also include aircraft with nuclear strike capacity, based not only on the European mainland, but also in aircraft carriers. They have also put in the scales the British and French nuclear deterrent forces.

As a result, the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force (INF) 1981. They take place in sessions lasting two months, with a two-month interval between. After three such sessions, they resume on January 27.

The talks are conducted on a bilateral basis between the US and the Soviet Union, with other Nato countries not directly involved, though kept closely in touch by America. So far the results have obscured rather than clarified the issues.

The American position has the advantage of simplicity and clarity, though in terms of likely political manoeuvrings this year it may also prove to have the

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# Shadow of Bonn poll falls on EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

West Germany is now and for the next six months at the helm of the European Community. Tomorrow in Strasbourg, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister and President of the Council of Ministers, will spell out his hopes and aims for Europe over the next six months, and a daunting list of projects it will be.

But Herr Genscher personifies the dilemma of the West German Government as it faces up to the responsibilities of running the Council of Ministers. For although he is the doyen of all the foreign ministers in the Community, widely respected and known for his experience, he is fighting a desperate domestic election battle for survival. On March 6, when the West German election goes to the polls, all the signs are that he will be voted out of office.

Herr Genscher has, therefore, to decide whether to concentrate on working for Europe or for his own seat in the Bundestag. Most probably he will compromise and skilfully exploit the power and prestige of the presidency to give him invaluable publicity in his struggle for political survival.

He has already achieved considerable attention from the media by calling an urgent meeting in Brussels last week to discuss the crisis - a meeting he will continue in Strasbourg tomorrow morning in a further effort to break the deadlock. Should he succeed where so many others have failed over the past six years he is not expected modestly to hide the fact from his electorate.

Fishing apart, the West German president has put forward an ambitious 12-point programme for action and not least it can be put off until March 6. Most early progress can be expected, however, on those subjects which will appeal to the West German voter, while feet in Bonn are likely to be dragged over unpopular subjects and in particular the British budget problem.

Thus the fight against unemployment, opening up the Community's internal market, fighting against protectionism worldwide, improving East-West relations, and helping Turkey back to democracy, are all likely priority areas.

Above all, emphasis will be placed on trying to get agreement on the unfortunately named European Act. This proposal for greater European union was largely Herr Genscher's brainchild, helped by his Italian counterpart, Signor Emilio Colombo. The fact that it is known in Community jargon as the "Genscher-Colombo plan" shows why the West German minister will work hard for its approval despite the many misgivings about it in most other member states.

The British budget problem, however, is a very unpopular subject in Bonn, whichever party is in power. Solving it inevitably means that the West German taxpayer must pay more and it was because she understood this that Mrs Margaret Thatcher is said to have promised privately not to press the subject too hard until after the West German election.

Equally, she has made it clear that she is expecting significant progress on finding a long-term solution by the March summit meeting, so the next West German government will have precious little time to create a worthwhile initiative.

A poll last week drawn up for the European Commission showed that the average West German felt he received less out of "Community membership than any other nationality apart from the British. For all his promises tomorrow, Herr Genscher is unlikely to say anything which might lose him a single vote back home.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said at the weekend that Soviet bloc proposals for a non-aggression pact were worth considering but he described them as a clever move and urged caution in any negotiations on the subject with Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader (Reuter reports).

The Canadian position was cautiously guarded he said, but Mr Andropov had "hit upon some tactically sound avenues".

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# Race factor alarm in murder case

Scotland Yard is dragging its feet in the investigation of a possible racialist motive in the London murder of close relatives of the Real Madrid football player, Laurie Cunningham.

The Jamaican-born sportsman said in an interview published yesterday (Harry West Debeltus writes from Madrid).

Mr Cunningham's sister-in-law, Mrs Norma Cunningham, aged 27, and her daughters, Samantha, aged 9, and Syreeta, aged 11, were killed in her flat in Kingsgate Estate, Dalston, last July. The younger girl was found drowned in the bath and the mother and sister were found stabbed to death.

The black British football player said in an interview in Madrid newspaper, *Diario*, that the walls of the flat were marked with the initials of the National Front party, in metallic blue nail polish, and a phrase scratched on the wall of a bedroom read: "This is what we're going to do with all niggers".

He said police told him not to discuss what he saw when he returned to England with his brother and visited the flat immediately after learning of the multiple murder.

"The National Front is very powerful in Dalston", Mr Cunningham said. "There are a lot of skinheads on the streets there, so I don't understand why Scotland Yard is not putting as much effort into investigating in that direction as it is in others. But then, it is also true that there are a lot of members of NF in the police."

"If it had been three white persons killed and if the initials 'B F' (Black Power) had been written on the wall they'd have already found the criminal."

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# Round two opens in Stansted battle

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of expansion at Heathrow airport claim that the proposed fifth terminal could not open before 1993. Critics, led by the British Airports Authority, will argue at a public inquiry which opens tomorrow that the Stansted solution would therefore be a cheaper, faster and more flexible answer to the demand for extra passenger capacity.

The authority, which owns both airports, is at the centre of a planning battle among local councils which want to divert the provision of extra airline capacity away from their areas.

The battle began in mid-1980, when the authority applied to Uttlesford District Council, in Essex, for permission to enlarge Stansted into London's third airport.

A year later Uttlesford tried to trump the authority by asking for permission for a fifth terminal at Heathrow. Three are at present in use and a fourth is being built.

The authority spent at least £1m last year on the long public inquiry about expansion at Stansted. It will spend almost as much this year on the new inquiry, which will begin at a hotel, near Heathrow. Mr Graham Eyre, QC, the inspector

who presided at Stansted, will again be in charge. He will make simultaneous recommendations to ministers about both projects next year or in 1985.

The authority's opposition to the new terminal is shared by several county district councils to the west of London, the Greater London Council and at least 10 of the capital's borough councils. They want to stop expansion at Heathrow and divert it to Stansted, while councils to the east of the capital are promoting growth at Heathrow while opposing all but the smallest enlargement of Stansted.

Heathrow is now the world's busiest airport and the councils opposing the fifth terminal all believe that its surroundings are too crowded to accept further growth.

British Airways' campaign for a fifth terminal at Heathrow suffered a further setback yesterday with the new evidence from the British Airports Authority (Our Transport Editor writes).

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# Herpes treatment claim

By Our Medical Correspondent

A claim by American doctors that planned trials of vaccination against genital herpes represents a breakthrough has attracted researchers at Birmingham University who say they have already successfully treated cases and demonstrated the potential advantages of vaccination. They are concerned that the British research fails to gain credit.

Dr G. R. B. Skinner and his team from the department of medical microbiology report that in a recent trial the unaffected sexual partners of 60 known sufferers were given two vaccinations. None of the partners developed the disease after a second vaccination.

In another group, where the

consort had already had one attack, a course of three vaccinations stopped further attacks in 75 per cent of the cases. In those patients who did have another attack, the signs and symptoms were less severe and occurred less frequently.

It is normally assumed that 75 per cent of patients whose partners have herpes will develop the disease within a year.

Since the trial, reported in the *British Journal of Venerology*, was completed in June last year, a further 190 people at risk had been vaccinated by the Birmingham team; only two subsequently developed the disease, and they both had mild symptoms.

The vaccine used is prepared from herpes type one, the germ which causes the ordinary cold sore around the mouth. Venerologists have frequently noticed that patients who suffer from oral herpes only have mild symptoms with genital herpes.

The work in Birmingham seems to have shown that artificial vaccination with type one oral herpes virus gives an even greater degree of protection than the natural immunity obtained from having a cold sore. The only vaccination side effect noted has been a sore arm, lasting for three to six days. Where a woman did not realize that she was pregnant and had been vaccinated, there have been no demonstrable ill effects to the baby.

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# Papandreou hails Prague initiative

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The most positive and unreserved Nato response to the Warsaw Pact's offer of a non-aggression pact has come from Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, who called for a summit between the two blocs to discuss the proposal.

Hailing the Prague initiative as a "courageous offer" to the Atlantic alliance, Mr Papandreou expressed the hope that it would elicit a "substantial response" from Nato countries.

Using almost the words of the declaration, the Greek leader said that since the "zero solution" was still not possible, "we should at least bring about

a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles on the basis of the principle of equal security".

Mr Papandreou said he hoped a positive response would come not only from Nato countries, but also from the conferences in Vienna, Geneva, and Madrid, or "even within the framework of a summit meeting of the two blocs".

The Greek reaction to the Prague declaration is in line with the Papandreou government's non-conformist philosophy within Nato that gives detente priority over the current misgivings about the effectiveness of Western security.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said at the weekend that Soviet bloc proposals for a non-aggression pact were worth considering but he described them as a clever move and urged caution in any negotiations on the subject with Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader (Reuter reports).

The Canadian position was cautiously guarded he said, but Mr Andropov had "hit upon some tactically sound avenues".

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# Onslow's gaffe strains relations with Harare

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flew out of Harare on Saturday leaving both government and civilian circles disconcerted by Whitehall's new hard-headed view of Zimbabwe.

Although reassurances that Britain is not about to pull the military and economic aid rug from under Zimbabweans seem to have been accepted here, the air of strain over the visit was not eased by a diplomatic gaffe by Mr Onslow at a public meeting.

The Zimbabweans were offended in the first place that he had been briefed to consult Mr Ian Smith, the Republic of Rhodesia's former Prime Minister, in the process of reviewing policy towards Mr Robert Mugabe's government. Questioned critically on this matter at a meeting on Thursday night, Mr Onslow concluded by reassuring his listeners: "I am glad to say relations between Britain and Rhodesia are excellent."

This point and others in Mr Onslow's address to the British-Zimbabwe Society were seized upon by *The Herald* newspaper, which clearly felt he had been more equivocal than he ought over South African attempts to undermine Zimbabwe. The headline over the front page report read: "SA seeking peace" says UK envoy.

At a press conference before leaving Harare Mr Onslow defended the decision to see Mr Smith, as well as other members of the white community, and denied it implied approval of Mr Smith's opinions on Zimbabwe.

## Women crushed

Five women died yesterday and more than 30 people were injured in a sudden crush caused as a gate was opened at Harare airport just before the arrival of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, for an official visit. The tragedy was not noticed by the thousands of people gathered at the airport.

Mr Smith's November meeting in London with Mrs Thatcher is however seen here as meaning something akin to that. It is also believed that the meeting contributed to the decision to re-evaluate relations with Harare.

Allegations of human rights violations made by Mr Smith and others and supported by some evidence have had hard-line conservatives in Britain, who were suspicious of the independence settlement from the start, calling for aid to be suspended.

Local officials are confident after Mr Onslow's visit that it will not happen. It is understood that there is no question of the 102-man British military training contingent being withdrawn, although it will probably be run down by about 50 per cent over the next year as more Zimbabwean military trainers emerge.

The question of assisting Zimbabwe to rebuild the air force shattered by sabotage explosives last July is less clear cut. The Government will not have difficulty buying the Hawker Hunter fighters it wants to replace those destroyed at Thornhill air base but Britain is unlikely to provide the vital

ground maintenance staff requested.

This is being explained as a consequence of a shortage of qualified personnel in Britain but it will probably be seen here as a snafu arising from reports that white air force officers suspected of involvement in the sabotage have been tortured.

Harare was decked out in welcoming flags, banners and posters yesterday to greet the arrival of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and crowds lined the road from the airport to the capital.

The welcome for the Chinese leader, who is on the eighth leg of an African tour, was particularly warm because China gave strong backing to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party in the early days of the guerrilla war.

At a dinner for Mr Zhao last night Mr Mugabe said no country had helped his party more.

LUSAKA: On Saturday, Mr Zhao accused South Africa of carrying out acts of sabotage and aggression against neighbouring countries and called for mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria Government (Reuter reports).

Speaking at a Zambian state banquet held in his honour at a Lusaka hotel, Mr Zhao said South Africa's white-minority Government was fighting a last-ditch battle against approaching independence in Namibia and against its own black majority.

"It repeatedly carries out political subversion and economic sabotage against, and even launches armed raids and military interventions into, neighbouring countries, thus disrupting peace and stability in southern Africa", he said.



## Sadat challenges his accusers

Mr Ismat Sadat, brother of the late Egyptian President, addressing the judges at his resumed trial on corruption charges in Cairo yesterday. In an impassioned speech from the prisoners' enclosure, punctuated by loud applause from several members of his family, Mr Sadat invited the state to find and take back the millions of Egyptian pounds he is accused of swindling, but declared he had nothing like the fortune he is alleged to have amassed (Reuter reports).

He pleaded not guilty to a 24-count indictment which said he and his family had piled up ££124m (about \$900m) through fraud, black market dealing, peddling influence during the

rule of his brother, and selling contaminated food, Mr Sadat said: "The family fortunes now amount to about 1,800,000 pounds at the most. If these other millions are true then I am ready to sign a paper right now handing them over on behalf of my family."

In the prisoners' enclosure with him were two of his sons, Galal and Talaat, all being held in custody. The prosecution has demanded that they be jailed for a year and their property seized. It is also seeking confiscation of goods owned by one of Mr Sadat's wives and 10 of his 15 children.

Uproar broke out in the packed courtroom when Mrs Ihsan Shafie, a woman lawyer unconnected with the case, jumped up to denounce Mr Sadat and his family. "I am speaking on behalf of the people", Mrs Shafie said.

A defence lawyer threatened to withdraw from the case unless Mrs Shafie was silenced and spectators were ordered to stop bursting into applause after every speech.

The case has been strongly pictured in the Egyptian press as symptomatic of the corruption which allegedly reigned in the later years of President Sadat. It was brought under the "law of shame" enacted by the late Egyptian leader to combat corruption.

## Guards held hostage at Sing Sing

New York - Prisoners at Ossining prison, which used to be known popularly as Sing Sing, 30 miles up river from New York City, seized 16 guards yesterday and held them hostage. Negotiations were carried on by telephone between the prisoners and a special "crisis intervention unit" (Michael Hamlyn writes).

In the morning one of the guards, who had been hit on the head with a plank, was released in exchange for medicine, including an epilepsy drug and antibiotics.

A spokesman for New York State's Department of Corrections said all the hostages were safe, though some suffered minor injuries. No details were given of the prisoners' demands.

## Trail of damage in car chase

Bonn (AP) - Eight police cars, including an armoured limousine used to protect politicians, were damaged and four officers injured during a half-hour chase after a Mercedes driven by a Moroccan who went through a red light near Bonn.

Police fired pistol shots in vain attempts to halt the Moroccan. When forced to stop, he attacked police with a screwdriver and said: "I am Jesus Christ and was born 2,000 years ago." The damage caused by the driver was put at up to £25,000.

## Peru provinces hit by floods

Lima (AFP) - The Peruvian Government has declared a state of emergency in the north-west provinces of Piura and Tumbes after torrential rains in the eastern slopes of the Andes caused three rivers to overflow and flooded parts of the city of Piura.

An emergency had already been declared in Cuzco province in the south-east, where hailstorms, heavy rain and gales caused landslides and destroyed crops. One-tenth of Peru is now under a state of emergency.

## Prices soar in Indonesia

Jakarta - Prices climbed throughout Indonesia after a 45 per cent rise in fuel prices introduced by the Government to combat the recession and falling international oil prices.

Official announcements said domestic sea cargo and passenger rates would rise 23 per cent, air fares by 20 per cent, taxi fares by about 20 per cent and postal and telegraph rates by 10 per cent.

## Munich brawl

Munich (Reuters) - Scuffles broke out yesterday between anti-Nazi demonstrators and police meeting at a beer cellar to honour Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Nazi Germany's most highly decorated war pilot, who died last month. About 20 young people, who shouted "Nazis out of Munich" through loud-speakers were removed by police.

## Claret crooks

Paris (Reuters) - A gang of thieves known for its taste in wines struck again in the Bordeaux region, making off with choice claret worth 200,000 francs (about £18,000) from Chateau Timberlay. The gang has collected 50,000 bottles of vintage wine in the past two years.

## Wife jailed

Washington (Reuters) - Mrs Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of Lt Gen Hubert H. H. Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology, was sentenced here to four years in prison and fined \$10,000 (about £6,250) for her part in a 1977 conspiracy to steal documents relating to the church from federal government buildings.

## Late homage

Paderborn (Reuters) - The Soviet Union is to allow some relatives to visit the graves of German soldiers who died in Soviet prison camps during the Second World War, Herr Adolf Barth, a war graves commission leader, announced here. Fifteen relatives will visit three camps this summer.

## Strike success

Lima (AFP) - The 200,000 inhabitants of Ayacucho in south-east Peru obeyed a 24-hour strike call by the Maoist guerrillas of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) on Saturday. Trade and transport in the city were paralysed.

## Ban lifted

Madrid (Reuters) - The Spanish Government lifted a ban on Gibraltarians resident in Spain from going home across the border, which was partly lifted on December 15 after 13 years of blockade.

## In the dark

Islamabad (AFP) - A failure at Pakistan's main hydro-electric station on the plant Tarbela Dam left much of the country without power for several hours over the weekend. The cause is not known.

## Mandela raid police seize a bedspread

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Police have raided the home of the wife of Nelson Mandela, the jailed black nationalist leader, and seized books, documents, a bedspread and other items, neighbours said.

The raid took place at two white opposition members of Parliament were visiting Mrs Winnie Mandela's home in the Orange Free State town of Brandfont on Friday.

One of them, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the bedspread taken by police seemed to have the colours of the banned African National Congress (ANC) or Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthezi's Inkatha Movement.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the raid and said a case was being investigated for submission to the Attorney-General. Under a five-year banning order made last month, Mrs Mandela is restricted to Brandfont, where she has lived since being ordered out of the black satellite city of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, in May 1977.

Indian course: The South African Indian Council is expected to join the Coloured Labour Party in agreeing to participate in the tricameral

parliamentary system for whites, Coloureds and Indians (Ray Kennedy writes).

Mrs Amichand Rajbanshi, the cabinet executive chairman, said this weekend it would give the system "a fair trial".

He said: "I do not think our consciences will suffer if we play our roles right".

The Labour Party's qualified acceptance of the reform package last week has already shattered political ranks.

The official white opposition, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), is unable to decide whether to support the reform proposals as a step in the right direction or to dismiss them as a clever effort to maintain the status quo.

Double premiums: Black motorists with a leading South African "insurance firm will have to pay double the premiums paid by white drivers from next month. Mr Peter Moss, deputy general manager of the Johannesburg-based Agis insurance company, said this weekend: "There is nothing racialistic in our attitude. Our statistics show that black people, including Indians and Coloured, claim more money than they pay."

## Bulgarian face to face with Agca

From Peter Nichols Rome

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who tried to kill the Pope in May 1981, was brought face to face for seven hours on Saturday with Mr Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official he claims helped him to organize the assassination attempt.

Agca is serving a life sentence. It was their second encounter since Mr Antonov's arrest last autumn on suspicion of complicity in the plot. The meeting took place in Rome's Rebibbia prison.

A decision about Mr Antonov's arrest is now not expected before the end of the week.

After their first encounter in November, the Turkish press published reports alleging that Agca apologized to Mr Antonov for involving him but said he could not avoid doing so. Agca was said to have addressed him by the name Bailamic, which he claimed was the code-name used by Mr Antonov. The reports said Mr Antonov insisted he had never seen Agca before.

## Lebanon crisis Muslim daggers drawn with Muslim

Seven weeks of fierce battles in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli have dragged Syria into the quagmire of Lebanese sectarian struggles, anti-Syrian sentiments and the tangled mess of Lebanon's political rivalries.

In the case of Tripoli, it has been Muslim fighting Muslim in the bizarre web of alliances created since the civil war of 1975. On one side are Muslim Alawites, of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party headed by Mr Nassib Khattar.

Tripoli's 15,000 Alawites - the minority Muslim sect that rules Syria - are mainly first and second generation Syrian immigrants who enjoy the active support of Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon.

The 25,000 to 30,000 Syrian troops in east and north Lebanon were first sent in as a peace force under an Arab League mandate in 1976. Their mandate has since expired but remains effective pending a request by the Lebanese Government to end it. In the meantime they have come to be regarded more as occupiers than

## Israel holds 86 Arabs after blast

Tel Aviv (AFP) - Israeli police arrested 86 Arabs at the weekend after a grenade attack on a bus on Saturday that wounded 11 people - including two children.

Investigators found two pins from Soviet-made grenades, which are often used by Palestinian forces, leading to suspicion that the attack was from a Palestinian terrorist organization. It was the worst terrorist attack in the city for seven years.

JERUSALEM: Israeli government sources yesterday expressed optimism that a breakthrough was imminent in the disagreement over the agenda which has prevented any progress during the first two weeks of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon over the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese soil (Christopher Walker writes).

When the fifth round of talks takes place later today in the battered Lebanese seaside town of Khalde the two delegations are expected to present the response of their respective Governments to a complicated American diplomatic compromise suggested last week by Mr Morris Draper, President Reagan's Middle East envoy.

A report on the proposal was presented to the Cabinet yesterday by Mr David Kimelie, Israel's chief negotiator, and the director general of the Foreign Ministry and a former senior Mossad official. It is understood that ministers were broadly in favour although no final announcement of Jerusalem's stand will be made until the Lebanese response has been made public.

BEIRUT: US marines from the multinational peacekeeping force at the weekend prevented Israeli troops from moving into the southern Beirut suburb of Bourj el-Barajneh, according to two newspapers (AFP reports).

Al Nahar and Al-Safir, quoting Shia Muslim sources, said the Israelis twice tried to move into the area, advancing on two fronts. But marines stationed near the airport surrounded them and brought in reinforcements by helicopter, which they continued to patrol the sector.

AMMAN: Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, met Jordanian leaders yesterday for talks on the outcome of King Hussein's discussions with President Reagan in December on the Middle East crisis (Reuter reports).

The talks will take up the question of future links between Jordan and a Palestinian homeland on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the official Jordanian news agency Petra said.

CAIRO: President Mubarak of Egypt issued a warning that the Arabs have six months to a year to reach a settlement with Israel based on President Reagan's peace formula (AP reports).

Mr Mubarak urged King Hussein and Mr Arafat to negotiate and come to conclusions before the US presidential campaign gets under way.

## Soviet prisoner claim Quake team inspects ski slopes

Islamabad (AP) - A Soviet soldier, initially said by newspapers here to be a defector, is in fact being held prisoner by an Afghan guerrilla group in Peshawar, near the Afghan border, guerrilla sources said yesterday.

The sources, who have been reliable in the past, would not say where the soldier was being held but they identified him as Private Alexandrov Bagagan Giforgyan, aged 22 and born in Armenia. He was said to have been taken prisoner on December 29, two days after the third anniversary of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Private Giforgyan would be the ninth Soviet prisoner to be kept alive by his captors since the intervention. Three are believed to be held in guerrilla camps near the Pakistan border.

Los Angeles

A group of scientists this weekend joined thousands of skiers on the slopes of the Mammoth Lakes resort, but instead of bringing their skis and poles they travelled with an assortment of earth-measuring instruments.

For the hills - and mountains around the popular High Sierra resort town, some 300 miles north of Los Angeles, are alive with tiny earthquakes that have been shaking, rattling and rolling the community for the past few days.

Since last Thursday more than 1,000 earthquakes have shaken the area. After initial panic, when the bigger quakes recorded 5.5 and 3.6 on the Richter scale, they dropped to 2 and the skiers returned to the slopes.

With them came more than a dozen scientists, to try to decide what is causing the jolts and to assess what a plug of molten rock is doing just a few miles below the surface.

There have been no serious injuries and residents and visitors have become accustomed to the hiccupping of the earth.

The scientist will decide what to do about a "volcanic hazards notice". If it is changed to a "watch", it implies that geologists have recognized an active process at work underground. Scientists will also try to measure how much, if any, of the ground south-east of the resort has been deformed by the rash of quakes. Thursday's jolts comprised the biggest activity since four large shocks hit the area in 1980.

A spokeswoman at Mammoth Lakes said business on the ski slopes was back to normal on Saturday

## Sick Zia misses Cabinet action on drugs

From Our Correspondent Islamabad

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was taken ill and was unable to preside yesterday over his first Cabinet meeting since returning from the US and Canada late last month. A spokesman said General Zia was unable to chair the meeting because of "some indisposition" and Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan took his place.

The meeting decided to raise the maximum punishment for use and illegal trade of drugs to life imprisonment under the relevant Islamic codes.

Anti-government agitators have launched a campaign of disruption to try to prevent elections in the troubled state of Assam, in north-east India.

The Government has sent 15,000 men of the paramilitary central reserve police to help to keep order and ensure that elections for the state assembly are held on February 14.

But the agitators, who are locked in a long-running dispute with the Government over the migration of people from Bangladesh, are determined to prevent elections, just as they did three years ago.

They say that Assamese people are being swamped in their own territory by migrants. They want some of them sent back over the border. Meanwhile, in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, Mr N. T. Rama Rao, whose new regional party defeated Mrs Gandhi's India Congress Party in last week's elections, was sworn in as Chief Minister yesterday. A jubilant crowd of 100,000 watched the ceremony at a stadium in Hyderabad. A man was killed in a stampede by thousands of people who could not get in to the stadium.

## SS killer Himmler was hero to his daughter

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo and personally responsible for the death of at least 10 million people, was to his daughter Gudrun a shining hero, a powerful god who could even decide the date for the family Christmas: "Sometimes December 17th, at others the 20th or 21st, because Pappi can only be present then."

For Gudrun, such rare wartime visits to the Himmlers family chalet at Grunow were a time of excitement and joy, and she faithfully recorded them in her diary. He came back once on May 20 1942 from Holland, bringing "many vegetables, fruit and 150 tulips" - something she had never seen before. "Pappi" as Himmler called his daughter, then aged 12, described his arrival: "It was wonderful weather. We were sitting on the terrace in the evening... suddenly there was a loud toot, we wondered who was allowed to do that, and there was Pappi."

Pappi swallowed cyanide three years later when a British patrol to which he had gone on disguise discovered his identity. Gudrun fled with her mother Margarete Himmler to the Tyrol, recording on April 29 1945 - the last entry in her diary: "These are hard times for us after the war. Margarete



Father and daughter: Himmler with Gudrun in 1938.

calls up twice a week." And "I've got a new tortoise. She's called Lieselotte."

Her life was rather lonely, her father always working. But there were occasional excitements - a visit to Munich, luxury accommodation at the Four Seasons Hotel, a seat in the royal box at the theatre, other girls making sure she was comfortable ("because I am G. H. I.")

But the shadow of the war began gradually to dominate the diary. Aunt Edith came from Berlin to live with them because of the worsening bombing of the big cities - she brought two children and Aunt Hilde brought three, but relations were strained.

The Himmlers upstairs, Gudrun said, "are always puffing themselves up, we only have formal contacts with them, and every other Saturday evening they are invited."

Ironically, another young girl, born in the same year, was also recording the events of the war, hidden in the back of a house in Amsterdam - Anne Frank. She also idealized her father, wrote of the hopes for an end to the war.

Gudrun Himmler said on November 1 that if peace came "we will certainly get a country estate in the east... Yes, if only peace came, but that'll be a long time. And the battles are so indescribably fierce. In the East we were at the gates of Stalingrad, and now we're

behind Kiev. Unfortunately a lot of Germans don't believe in victory any more. But we must win."

On June 6 Anne Frank wrote excitedly about D-Day, and the jubilation in their tiny hiding place, and wrote three weeks later of the German retreat on each front. Gudrun Himmler said on July 15: "A

shelter has now been built in the playground, which is awful, all that noise and always prisoners, and then we're not allowed to go here or there."

She went on to talk of everyone believing so strongly in victory, and as the daughter of such a popular and distinguished man I must also believe in it. It's just unimaginable that we should lose."

Victim: Anne Frank - parallel diary.

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# The FT calls it 'the business news-story of a lifetime'

How the end of a monopoly brings a new beginning to the world's largest corporation.

Over the next year, American Telephone and Telegraph will give up its monopoly control of America's telephone service.

A giant corporation which today employs a million people, and has assets greater than Exxon, Mobil and General Motors put together, is splitting itself into pieces. The search is on for new markets all over the world.

Two FT writers have been working inside AT&T to research "the business news-story of a lifetime." They wanted to know what shape the new company will take, who its competitors will be, and what the changes mean for world telecommunications.

The answers are contained in a series of exclusive articles which begin in the FT today. Can you afford to miss them?

## No FT...no comment.

## Argentina exploits the Cuban connexion

From Zoriana Pysarski, New York

Latin American politics, jolted by the Falklands war is settling back into its old complexities; but Argentina remains defiant. Not only are Washington's Buenos Aires, is pursuing its newly found friendship with Nicaragua and Cuba with a vengeance.

over the Falklands to bring Britain to the negotiating table. For that purpose Argentina needs Cuba, the leader of the non-aligned and an ally and protector of Nicaragua.

## Crime wave worries Russians

Moscow (Reuter) - The Soviet Union's top law enforcement officer has expressed alarm about the lack of public order in some parts of the country and said that people are deeply disturbed by the activities of criminals.



Poznan's towering achievement

A crane lifting one of two restored towers into position atop a Franciscan church in Poznan, Poland. The twin towers had been missing from the church since Poznan's liberation in 1945.

## Kirk drama loses sight of real issues

From Christopher Follett Esbjerg

The publicity surrounding Captain Kent Kirk's challenge to Britain's new 12-mile offshore fishing limits last week has obscured the reality behind Denmark's beating intransigence in the EEC fisheries dispute.

At stake for Denmark is its position as the European Community's biggest fish exporter, employing 100,000 people. It is the world's third largest exporter after the United States and Japan.

The common fisheries policy, agreed by Denmark's EEC partners last month, offered Britain, the biggest EEC fishing nation, 35 per cent of the total catch in Community waters.

According to the Danish Fishery Industry Export Association, the policy as it stands would have cost Denmark more than 7,000 jobs and at least 1,000m kroner (£72m) a year in lost exports.

Denmark exports fish worth 7,000m kroner a year, 85 per cent of it for human consumption, mainly top quality white fish such as plaice and cod, which reaches the centre of Europe in time to be sold the following day, thanks to an efficient distribution system.

Denmark is today the main exporter of fish to West Germany and the Benelux countries as well as dominating the British, French, Swiss and Italian markets.

At the root of the controversy with Britain are questions of cost-effectiveness and structure. Denmark's fishing fleet of 7,000 boats is almost wholly privately owned by the skippers themselves.

It is the size of the catch which determines the earnings of Danish fishermen, who can earn up to £20,000 in a successful year.

Since 1975 Esbjerg, which is Denmark's biggest fishing port, has modernized and halved its fishing fleet to 315 vessels. It had just begun to feel more optimistic about the future.

At the heart of Danish fishing organizations' criticisms of the common fisheries policy is their conviction that it transfers fishing quotas from efficient industries to those less capable of effectively processing catches, leaving the consumer to pay the bill.

## Polish journalist attacks martial law in church

From Roger Boyes, Podkowa Lesna, Poland

In an unusual challenge to the Polish authorities, a leading journalist who is a former Communist, yesterday criticized martial law and spoke with rare candour about relations between Warsaw and Moscow.

Mr Stefan Bratkowski, former head of the Polish journalists' union, was speaking to 300 worshippers at a church in the former spa resort of Podkowa Lesna. He described martial law as a military success but a political failure which had widened the gap between the leaders and the led.

There was a feeling in the intermediate-ranks of the Soviet hierarchy that the Poles must come to regard Russians "not as our enemies, but as our neighbours".

WARSAW: More than 1,000 of the men and women who were interned under martial law have since applied to emigrate to the West.

## Palme budget will hit 'lame ducks'

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Mr Olof Palme's recently elected socialist Government today presents an austerity budget aimed at correcting the imbalance in the Swedish economy.

He admits that inflation will increase to an estimated 11.5 per cent, while wages will increase by 7 per cent, and he says unemployment is likely to remain at present levels (estimated at 3.5 per cent, but thousands of workers are in subsidized employment and thousands more on reeducation courses with little hope of finding a job when they finish).

The Government's forecast for the economy gives a growth rate in 1983 of 1.4 per cent, equal, Mr Feldt says, to the average for the industrialized nations but higher than the European average.

He says that private consumption will fall by 2.5 per cent as real incomes are cut and that total consumption will be cut by more than 1 per cent.

By way of a very restrictive budgetary process it has been possible to keep the deficit

## Swedes seized in Riga

From Our Correspondent, Stockholm

A Swedish woman and her daughter, arrested while visiting relatives in Latvia were expected to be deported today in what diplomats here saw as possible retaliation for the expulsion of three Russians by Sweden at Christmas.

Diplomats in Stockholm said the deportation could be the first move in a clampdown on Swedish visitors following Sweden's explanation of two Soviet diplomats and a Russian civilian accused of spying.

سكس زامن لايصل



The Times Profile: The House of Indira Gandhi

The family plot at No 1 Safdarjang Road

Indira Nehru Gandhi's great-grandfather was a police chief in the service of the last Moghul emperor of India. Her grandfather was a successful lawyer who sent his son to Harrow and later exchanged English pinstripes for coarse nationalist homespun.

She herself does so for a salary of £140 a month, plus perks. Her taciturn younger son, Sanjay, is sobering to reflect, might have inherited her chair. Her diffident eldest son, Rajiv, took his place at her side. Her jealous daughter-in-law, Maneka, persona non grata at court, broods on the sidelines.

Mrs Gandhi herself is now entering the fourth year of her fourth premiership, her fifteenth year in power. She is fit, lean and active, but she is 65 and it is reasonable to consider the question of succession.

There is some resentment of this, but no strong opposition because it meets a yearning in the Indian psyche. As the Times of India put it in 1981, "India needs an emperor or empress. People crave an individual to whom they can entrust their destiny."

The Nehru family have always considered themselves special, a cut above. They have enjoyed the advantages of apartness, free of the shackles of caste and regional and linguistic loyalties.

There was no question of the strong-willed Indira submitting to orthodox arranged marriage. Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi, proposed in Paris and bestowed on her a surname of incalculable value - there is still a belief, both within and outside India, that Indira is related to the Mahatma.

Indira ran her father's home during his premiership, and while it is arguable whether he consciously prepared her for power, (and she denies that) her years as chaperone were a unique apprenticeship.

Nothing has been allowed to grow strong enough to threaten her. "India is India, India is India", went the slogan of the 1970s, the synthesis of herself and country, symbolizing her coronation and her belief that she embodies the people's will.

Last week she was shaken by a fat film star

Mrs Gandhi is not only experienced but has the rare attribute of being an all-India figure. Her supporters say her mastery has created stability and national focus in a country where there are regional, communal and caste strains.

Out of Mrs Gandhi's fears and political machete-work has evolved a monolith with the emphasis on the power of her personality. It is she, who holds together the eponymous Indira Congress, who has to spearhead every exhausting election campaign, each a test of her charisma and stamina.

This is how it was in last week's elections in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, where she and her party were shatteringly defeated. In Andhra Pradesh, she matched her charisma against that of a fat film star who had played Hindu gods so often that many half-believed he had become one - and she lost.

If, indeed, the family business is to be inherited, the legacy must be fragile. Personality cannot be handed down and the office is not, by itself, power. Even the magic of a ruling family, which counts for much, can wither.

In India power must be vigorously asserted. Rajiv Gandhi does not possess his mother's political flair and single instinct. If he should be invested will he have the stuff of leadership? If his grasp on the reins should fail, India could pay a price in turmoil for Mrs Gandhi's keystone system and her erosion of the institutional framework.

It would be wrong to be apocalyptic about this, for India is an ancient, resilient, unrevolutionary bulk with a strong self-steering component. Regional troubles, for example, tend to be compartmentalized and not infectious. Nevertheless, the preeminence of the leader's personality over the system carries risks, and in this respect India has been weakened.



India's ruling dynasty: (top row, left to right) Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs Vijaya Pandit, (second row) Sanjay Gandhi, Maneka, Rajiv Gandhi, Sonia, (bottom) Indira Gandhi

trust her) and pursuit of unchallengeable power have led to distortions and excesses. Her Emergency of 1975-77, a mistake and a failure, was an act of political survival; and the rise of Sanjay-ar-chamberlain and fixer revealed a flaw in her style of management. Her lack of trust in others led her to rely only on those of her blood, however unfitted for power.

Sanjay was politically crude, contemptuous of political norms, but with an instinct for power and the jugular. His youth, energy and access to the core of power and patronage excited his Praetorian guard and assorted opportunists.

Two and a half years after his death in a plane crash, his ruthlessness all but forgotten, he has been posthumously emboldened, hailed as "son of India", his image employed as a totem, his slogans shouted and never acted upon.

Rajiv left his Indian Airlines cockpit to take Sanjay's place, introduced as an unwilling consort but seeing his duty, as he put it, "to help Mum". He is a modest man who used to introduce himself to

passengers as Commander Rajiv, not Gandhi, and people wondered how such a nice fellow would endure a trade whose seaminess he despised.

He formed his own cadre of earnest men to help him, some of them old school chums. He won his brother's parliamentary seat, Amethi, and studied power management at his mother's side. He and Sonia, the favourite daughter-in-law, their son Rahul and daughter Priyanka, live in the prime ministerial compound at No 1 Safdarjang Road, one of Delhi's broad avenues.

Like his mother, Rajiv gives morning darshan, a traditional form of audience, in which ordinary people present petitions and grievances. Access to those in authority is important, one of the things that make India work.

Maneka, who also lived at No 1, had no love for Rajiv, thinking him politically weak, and watched his cautious advance with dismay. Death had robbed her of a husband and the limelight, and she felt cheated. The relationship with her mother-in-law grew bitter and tension in the house burst at last when she left in a blaze of publicity she stage-managed herself. She took her infant son, Varun, on whom Mrs Gandhi dotes. He now visits his grandmother on Sundays.

Maneka, who is 26, is still a political oddity, touring the country, attacking the Congress and repeating her husband's slogans. She could become a focus for political malcontents and opportunists and perhaps become a threat to her brother-in-law. But she possesses little of political value other than the name she acquired through marriage, a fingernail grip on the

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The row between the two Mrs Gandhis has started a sordid little war conducted by diatribes among their supporters. Lurid pamphlets are going the rounds, and much of the scurrility is directed at Maneka's ambitious mother, Mrs. Anand. Maneka cannot be attacked with full force: she is, after all, a member of the family, and so is her son.

Indira Gandhi recently stopped publication of a book called Son of India, a tribute to Sanjay, because it contained a vituperative attack on Maneka and her mother written by an old friend of the Nehru family. This was unseemly in such a book - but the attack was published anyway in the National Herald, the paper Nehru founded.

By now Mrs Gandhi has grown used to the often foolish actions of those who try to please her. There is around her a treacherous sycophancy, her arrivals and departures celebrated by obsequious chamchas, shoelickers, turn-of-phrase artists, and sycophants who, as more than one of her chief ministers has said, "owe everything to God and Mrs Gandhi".

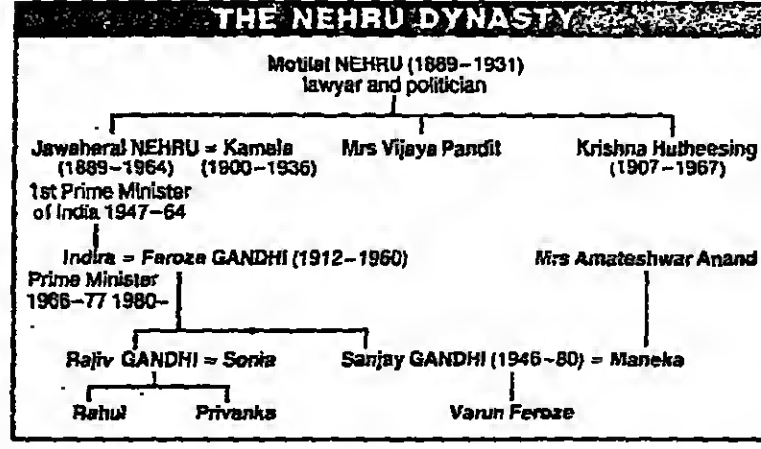
Loyalty is paramount. Mrs Gandhi has talked often of India's reserves of brainpower and talent of all kinds, but her reign has been marked by her employment of many mediocre men, for whose mediocrity she herself has contempt. Afraid to allow capable men to grow, and perhaps threaten her, she has given the preference to third-rate, but loyal men. Such people have been imposed on state governments and have been stultified by their ineffectuality and corruption. Mrs Gandhi's disservice to her people, and the people are becoming increasingly resentful as the southern elections showed.

She works with a small, discreet staff. What sort of influence those in her circle have can only be a matter of speculation. No one really knows, for example, the role of the rich Yoga teacher, guru, arms maker and plane owner Swami Brahmachari, a striking, bearded figure in white muslin, carrying a white handbag who has been close to the family for years and is known to the Prime Minister's enemies as Rasputin.

Mrs Gandhi shares her father's pride in the Nehru family's place in history, as natural rulers. But she never had her father's dreams, has never been a reformer. Perhaps her survivor's instinct has told her of the dangers of trying to change things too quickly in this extraordinary land. Perhaps she feels tenure is enough.

The trademark blaze of white in her hair grows larger, and perhaps Mrs Gandhi grows more reflective for since Sanjay's death she has been more frequently to temples. But her energy and indefatigability are undiminished. Elections, especially that of the plumb of battle into her eye. A such time, not only her party, but also her family and her name are on trial and have to be fought for. An Indira Gandhi is nothing if not a fighter.

Trevor Fishlock



Court of Appeal

Time bar excluded by agreement

D/S A/S Idaho v Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co Ltd. The charterers in their points of claim had alleged, inter alia, that between April and July 1977 during the performance of the charterparty...

Courts of Appeal

Artificial tax avoidance scheme fails

Cairns v MacDiarmid (Inspector of Taxes). Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir Sebag Shaw. [Judgment delivered December 17].

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THE TIMES DIARY

Losing out

The Arts Council's disagreement over the proposed appointment of Luke Ringer, director of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, to succeed Sir Roy Shaw as secretary-general has led to the services of the man chosen to be drama director.

I've heard of spokespersons, but this is ridiculous: a sign in a north London bicycle cooperative reads "Wanted: Feminist bike."

Woman at war

While the Prime Minister assesses at first hand the effects of last year's war on the Falkland Islands, back in London two writers of a rather different persuasion are busy studying the campaign's impact on our own culture.

He tells me that one issue he hopes will come up at the ICA is the importance of the Prime Minister facing a woman. "It has been crucial to her success, but I am still not fully clear why. The image of her standing at the war graves will combine the elements of a bereaved widow and a victorious war leader - a very intoxicating combination."

Oh stop worrying - it'll probably fall on Cheltenham

Not so black

recession is bringing a shine back to stockbrokers' shoes. David McCann, until recently unemployed, tells me that his business as visiting oesmith to City offices is booming, and his brother has already taken on two more shoeblacks and thinks that by the end of the year there may be enough work for 20.

News angle

caption Kirk's landing on our shores has prompted this piece of nostalgia from John Cherry of *Light*, who describes himself as an old Angler. It reminds me that nearly a thousand years since we heard news similar to that of our quarry 4 headings: "Storms keep lanes in check." He offers the following as a maxim: "Plus ça change, plus c'est le même Temps."

ly gum!

unexpected tribute to the success of Wales has come from the state authorities in rigidly communist North Korea - a stamp bearing a portrait of her quidding Prince William with the inscription, in English, "First Wedding Anniversary of the Prince and Princess of Wales." North Korea boasts a literally open mind. Its stamps commemorating great events in its travel included the one achieved the "imperialist" United States.

I considered Robert Carr's closure of his Hunteham Hall restaurant a blow right below the belt, it having been my favourite in Britain. It is with little realisation that I reveal what I consider the genuine excitement of a razzle-dazzle as parish as the teapainted marbles in this hand-me-down hall.

The EEC must be our future

By Francis Pym

The Foreign Secretary replies to last week's Times series, Ten Years in Europe

The European Community is central to the policies of this Government, as it has been of all British governments since we entered. That is as it should be, for the Community is a western institution of fundamental importance, an essential complement to the Atlantic Alliance. By playing a full role, with Britain contributing wholeheartedly to the development of the Community, we help our partners and we help ourselves.

That is the perspective with which we need to approach the tenth anniversary of British accession. The celebration of anniversaries has become an obsessive modern habit and the artificiality of making assessments at periodic intervals should put us on our guard against sweeping generalities. I was braced for a deluge of misleading statistics; but worse than that, I dreaded the old sterile debate about Britain's decision to enter the Community. Our focus should be on the future.

I do not want to comment on each article - but I cannot allow Peter Shore's dispiriting effort to pass unremarked. It saddens me more than I can say in see a politician billed as "Labour's chief economic spokesman" striding backwards through the anniversary, still fighting the referendum campaign of 1973. The bitterness of years is distilled in his absurd descriptions of the thumping 2:1 referendum majority "as clear but reluctant 'yes'". Harold Wilson described the same event as "a free vote, without constraint, following a free, democratic campaign conducted constructively and without rancour. It means that 10 years of national argument are over".

Without doubt, fundamentalists were tortured in the violence that followed Sadat's murder. Western correspondents in the city of Asyut, where fighting broke out immediately after the assassination, saw prisoners being beaten and cut with razors. It is equally true that the young men arrested at this period - mostly students, but including some wealthy, middle-class men - are as capable as ever of violence.

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And Robert Muldoon's strictures on the CAP have not fallen on deaf ears. While the principles of the agricultural policy are not in doubt, there can be no question but that it operates wastefully at present. This is not only expensive; it creates problems for Third World producers, friction with our major trading partners and strains in our traditional relationships. We have a duty not only to ourselves but to our friends and allies around the world to find ways of adapting the operation of the policy so that the production of surpluses is discouraged.

Second, we must impart new momentum to the development of the Community. Britain is not short of positive ideas. In a series of speeches in major European cities over the past few months government ministers have put forward ideas over a wide range of Community business - on regional policy, on social policy, on energy

policy, on transport policy, on ways of helping innovative industries. I am particularly concerned that we should help to regenerate the European industrial base through fuller exploitation of the opportunities of our common market, for example by removing remaining barriers to trade and liberalizing services, and by promoting a European-scale approach where this is appropriate.

This will be a matter of priority in the German Presidency which has just begun, and an Internal Market Council has been arranged for February 1 to carry forward such ideas. This must be an important part of the answer to the appalling problems of unemployment which afflict all Community countries, and which rightly absorb so much of our attention, collectively and individually. Third, we must strengthen the external role of the EEC, enabling us to act as a united and responsible force in world affairs, an effective partner of the US, and a respected contributor to international councils.

I share many of Sonny Ramphal's concerns about the Community's impact on developing countries. We are pressing a number of ideas to make Community aid more effective and to put the impending renegotiation of the Lomé Convention to good use. Britain's first decade of Community membership has been hard, and often frustrating. The Community itself is at a difficult phase in its development. But these are reasons to redouble our efforts to make a success of our membership and to bring about sensible changes in the Community's operation, not reasons to lose heart in a world beset by resurgent nationalism, protectionism and economic problems which are likely to persist, the Community has become more important than ever.

Most of the ragbag, which appeared under the heading "Immigration and Race Relations" on page 20 of the Tories' 1979 election manifesto had to be ditched as impracticable. The one commitment that was entirely fulfilled was: "We shall end the concession introduced by the Labour Government in 1974 to husbands and male fiancés."

Asking Parliament on March 10, 1980, to approve this change, Mr Whitelaw, in describing the new rules, ringerily proclaimed: "We promised them." Last month he asked Parliament to allow him to break his promise and, under stringent conditions, to permit the entry of some of these excluded spouses. The opposition parties declined to agree, because, in changing the regulations that he introduced three years ago, he was actually making the situation even worse for certain women than under

bring Britain through its crises without splits too dangerous to be tolerable within a parliamentary system. The problem may be that some peculiarities of the present situation of the parties suggest that there are almost as many difficulties in this model as present-day circumstances as there are in the idea of the Alliance playing a constructive role in the next Parliament. For this there are two reasons. The first, which has been with us for a long time, is that one of the two major parties is indissolubly connected with the trade union movement. And this is clearly reflected in the regional distribution of party support as revealed by the polls. It is because of its failure to break into the trade union world that the SDP has so bleak a future - irrespective of whether its leading figures regard themselves as centrists or neo-socialists. Very few of its present MPs can hope to be in the next House of Commons, and whatever the size of the Alliance contingent, it is clear that a large majority of them will be Liberals.

The second reason is that the likelihood that defence policy will be a major electoral theme is particularly ominous for the Alliance. CND activists make no attempt to conceal the fact that having wooed over the Labour Party, they feel they are close to success in the Liberal Party also. On the other hand, for obvious reasons, the SDP is more resistant to the siren voices from the Kremlin that reach us by way of Greenham Common. Whatever Mr Steel's personal views may be, there is really no question but that once in a hung Parliament he will once again find a Lib-Lab pact the only solution he can sell to his followers. And in that case, the Alliance as such will be dead. What will then happen to its members and to the more patriotic and hard-headed members of the Labour Party itself is a subject for speculation.

It is possible to imagine many developments which might alter this picture. The Labour Party might contrive to put its weight and that of the trade unions behind an alternative economic policy sufficiently attractive to win over voters sufficiently concerned about the appalling level of unemployment. Other domestic issues may emerge. But as of the beginning of 1983, a two-party contest for a centrist party to reform those whose time has come and for which consensus can be obtained, Mr Brian Harrison in his recent remarkable book, *Peaceable Kingdom*, which should have been compulsory reading for all politicians, argues with much learning that the two-party system itself has become able to perform this role through successive generations for the last two centuries. Each generation in turn has been forced to take the middle opinion into account, and a series of cautious statesmen, while faithful for the most part to their own parties, have contrived to

ticket (although for *Cats* it is \$45), which keeps many people away. The strong dollar has also deterred foreign visitors, who normally make up 10 per cent of Broadway audiences. Broadway currently has 23 shows - 27 more are scheduled to open by May 12 and there may be more. The number of new shows, therefore, should equal that of last season, if not exceed it. But some say that ten or more current Broadway productions are on the point of closure and it is a sad fact that of seven musicals launched this season only *Cats* has survived. "Sure, it's not good," Mr Sabatino said. "We would do a lot better if we had some really credible critics. We haven't had one since 1922."

Christopher Thomas

Robert Fisk on Mubarak's attempts to contain the fundamentalists



Cairo. The answers appear vague but an occasional public recantation has been obtained. A brief visit to the makeshift courtroom in the Cairo international fairground, however, is enough to persuade any Egyptian that the young fanatics who claim Sadat's death to have been a moral victory, are still coherent, organized and potentially dangerous. Brandishing Korans, shouting anti-government slogans and accusing their captors of torture, the zealots of the new Islam - or the old Islam, depending on your point of view - are far from crushed.

It was Sadat himself who gave birth to the latest group of fundamentalists. Their frustration began during the Nasserite era but Sadat encouraged them by directing in the hope that they would direct their energies against the communists. The Muslims, who regarded communism in Egypt as ungodly also saw Sadat's 1973 crossing of the Suez Canal as an important moral achievement. Had not the Egyptian soldiers cried "Allahu akbar" (God is Great) when they broke through the Bar Lev Line? But their philosophy did not come from Sadat; their roots were in Egypt's Islamic heritage.

So strong were they that when the Egyptian authorities objected to the planned location of Shaikh Selama's new (light) mosque during the last months of Sadat's regime, Sadat overruled them and permitted the erection of the building in the middle of the airport road.

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Whitelaw should break his promise

Gerald Kaufman

The Hoo Gwendolen Fairfax informed Miss Cecily Cardew "I never travel without my diary. One should always have something sensational to read in the train."

Not having time to keep a diary, on my weekend train journey to Manchester for my constituency advice bureau I took the next most sensational reading I could think of, namely the *Hansards* containing this Parliament's debates on immigration. Even after studying these documents I was, most unfortunately in no position to provide authoritative guidance for women constituents who wanted to know what their prospects might be of bringing their husbands or fiancés here to join them from the Indian subcontinent or elsewhere. However, I was in no worse position than the Home Secretary himself. Defeated in last month's parliamentary debate, required for the past 10 days to operate the immigration rules that Parliament rejected, and obliged to bring forward new regulations before the end of February, Mr Whitelaw lacks even the faintest idea of how to resolve his dilemma.

The present Home Secretary's troubles began just under five years ago, on January 31, 1977, when Mrs Thatcher, desperate to win the 1978 North-by-election, played the racialist card by declaring on the *World in Action* television programme that "Britons were afraid of being 'rather swamped' by people of a different culture. Poor Mr Whitelaw, whom of course Mrs Thatcher did not trouble to consult, was then required to turn these prejudices into a policy.

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the harsh rules then current. The Tory backbenchers who brought about the Home Secretary's defeat - an unappealing collection described accurately and feelingly by one Cabinet minister as "the Thatcher wing" of the party - voted against him because they believed this single and singular election promise, among the vast number of others that had been nonchalantly broken, ought to be kept. They want to stick to the old rules.

Mr Whitelaw, however, is unable to comply with their wishes. He himself has stated categorically that the new British Nationality Act requires an improvement for husbands and fiancés: and everyone knows that the European Court of Human Rights will force him to make a change if he does not do it voluntarily. There is no point in his introducing even more onerous restrictions, though that, no doubt, is the direction in which his baneful new Minister of State, the Thatcherite Mr David Waddington, will try to push him.

His rebel backbenchers, in addition to condemning him for going back on his party's election promises, have already made clear that they despise him for the manner in which he tried to appease them. Mr Harvey Proctor, for example, described the rejected rules as "draconian, authoritarian, blatantly discriminatory, unfair and unjust." Mr Nicholas Budgen called it a defective mechanism and said: "If it is enforced much harm will be done by it."

These MPs and their cronies want the manifesto promise and nothing but the promise. However, the great majority of Conservative MPs have twice voted, in November and again last month, to break the promise. Most Tory backbenchers will stand on their heads to oblige the Whip; but even this assemblage of aspirants to knightshoods still have some dignity left.

The Home Secretary now has the right to tell Mrs Thatcher, who sponsored in Cabinet the revised and rejected rules. "We have tried your way, and we have failed. Now let us try it my way. Let us, without equivocation, restore to all women lawfully settled in Britain the right to be joined in this country by their husbands and fiancés." That proposition will be carried in Parliament without difficulty. It will also restore to Mr Whitelaw the reputation he values as a man of principle.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

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How the Liberals could sink the SDP

Max Beloff

At the beginning of what many people think will be an election year, it may be a good idea to look at some of the hopes and fears reflected in the daily gossip of party politics. On the left there are fears that the weakness of the Labour leadership and the prominence of the party's internal divisions will give the Prime Minister an unmerited victory, as this year's election. On the right, there is the fear that the switching of soft Tory votes to the Alliance might allow the Labour hard core of perhaps 35 per cent of the electorate to emerge victorious, despite policies which would never command majority support.

Elsewhere we find apprehension of an indecisive result, producing a hung Parliament in which the increased complement of Ulster MPs, together with the Alliance and a new assortment of nationalists, would make coherent government impossible, and lead quickly to yet another general election which neither the parties nor the nation could afford.

The Alliance leaders profess to see things differently. Having abandoned any hope of securing a majority themselves, they are relying publicly on using such a hung Parliament to bargain with one or other of the major parties to enact proportional representation. Privately they must be aware that this prospect is a political mirage, useful for garnering votes, but bearing little relation to reality.

The Alliance itself is based on the false notion that the two-party system is an adventitious element of the British political system, and can easily be made to give way to a three-party system with a "centrist party" in the middle. The Alliance, against this idea are not only to be sought in Parliament, in the very seating arrangements of the two Houses, but in the country at large. As Bagehot pointed out more than a century ago: "In London society the idea of a middle party can be understood; but in the country, in the constituencies which are the ultimate source of power, it would be as unintelligible as non-descript."

bring Britain through its crises without splits too dangerous to be tolerable within a parliamentary system. The problem may be that some peculiarities of the present situation of the parties suggest that there are almost as many difficulties in this model as present-day circumstances as there are in the idea of the Alliance playing a constructive role in the next Parliament. For this there are two reasons. The first, which has been with us for a long time, is that one of the two major parties is indissolubly connected with the trade union movement. And this is clearly reflected in the regional distribution of party support as revealed by the polls. It is because of its failure to break into the trade union world that the SDP has so bleak a future - irrespective of whether its leading figures regard themselves as centrists or neo-socialists. Very few of its present MPs can hope to be in the next House of Commons, and whatever the size of the Alliance contingent, it is clear that a large majority of them will be Liberals.

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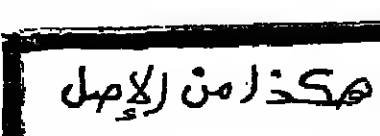
It is possible to imagine many developments which might alter this picture. The Labour Party might contrive to put its weight and that of the trade unions behind an alternative economic policy sufficiently attractive to win over voters sufficiently concerned about the appalling level of unemployment. Other domestic issues may emerge. But as of the beginning of 1983, a two-party contest for a centrist party to reform those whose time has come and for which consensus can be obtained, Mr Brian Harrison in his recent remarkable book, *Peaceable Kingdom*, which should have been compulsory reading for all politicians, argues with much learning that the two-party system itself has become able to perform this role through successive generations for the last two centuries. Each generation in turn has been forced to take the middle opinion into account, and a series of cautious statesmen, while faithful for the most part to their own parties, have contrived to

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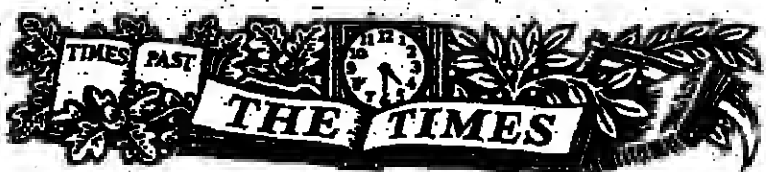
Broadway: the shows that can't go on

\$150,000 (about £94,000) a year to maintain an empty Broadway theatre. Nine highly profitable, long-running shows closed in 1982, including *Best Little Whorehouse in Texas*, *Children of a Lesser God*, *Sophisticated Ladies*, *Death Trap* and most recently to close, *Annie*.

closed at a time when we have very few other hits." Hits are what Broadway is all about and the only new blockbuster is *Cats*. The forgotten names of last season's failures are still found fading on occasional billboards: names like *The First*, (which lost \$3m), *Little Me* (\$2m) and *Merrily We Roll Along* (\$1.8m).







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LADY OF THE ISLES

There is nothing like seeing for oneself. Mrs Thatcher's surprise arrival in the Falklands...

subject were to become negotiable. It was precisely because of that middle in the past that the Argentines felt emboldened to invade a territory that the British were signalling they no longer wished to be responsible for.

an absence of bellicosity there is obviously much of mutual advantage that can be arranged. In the meantime Mrs Thatcher will find that "pressing the flesh" among the Falklanders who quite rightly regard her as their saviour will be no substitute for practical economic measures to equip the islands for a future more in keeping with the plans laid out by Lord Shackleton in his Report.

Port Stanley, Tumbledown, Darwin, the modest island economy, the hopes and fears of a small agrarian community of "our people" - all this - including the Argentine mine fields and the manifest and unforgivable evidence of the invader's vandalism, are no longer myths. They are no longer mirages for Mrs Thatcher now. They are hard reality; and in a concrete sense will quite rightly be moulded into the Prime Minister's quartz-like determination to disburse the world of any notion that just because Argentina goes on asserting its claim to sovereignty indefinitely, it will somehow be granted. Quite clearly, as long as Mrs Thatcher is Prime Minister, it will not.

The myth of their Malvinas is neither the cause of the Argentine crisis, nor would it be the cure. And the identity of the hostile stranger, so necessary for this collective condition, would revert merely from Britain to Chile or perhaps even Brazil as so often hitherto in Argentina's paranoid past.

When the Falklands bush telegraph broadcast the news that "The Prime Minister is here" there was only one Prime Minister it could be. That is the meaning of Mrs Thatcher to the Falklanders; that is the measure of the commitment she had made to them; that is the measure of the responsibility which she, of all her Ministers, would be keen to live up to. She too has become a Falklander now.

SLOW ROAD OUT OF LEBANON

There was talk yesterday in Jerusalem of a possible "breakthrough" in the negotiations between Israel, Lebanon and the United States which resume today in the Lebanese town of Khalde. Any celebration would be premature, however. Even if it materialises, this breakthrough would be no more than an agreement on an agenda. Seven months after the Israeli invasion, four months after the Palestinian fighters left Beirut, three, and a half months after the inauguration of President Amin Gemayel, Lebanon remains an occupied country, with little prospect of early release.

(eo-religionists of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad) and the Sunni majority. The parallel is not complete, however. In the Chouf Israel's presence has exacerbated native Lebanese tensions; whereas, Tripoli is largely the victim of extraneous conflicts for which it has the misfortune to provide a convenient arena (the whole tragic story of Lebanon in microcosm).

the Palestinians should leave first, and then themselves and the Syrians by simultaneous stages, agreed in advance. It seems to be generally assumed that a compromise on timing can be worked out, once the principle of withdrawal is agreed between the Israeli and Lebanese governments. Hence the priority given to the negotiations now migrating between Khalde and Kiryat Shmona.

LOOKING FOR RECRUITS

Now that police authorities are at last showing more enthusiasm for black recruits, lack of motive in those communities is the main reason for the perilously small proportion of black men and women coming forward. The inhibition is due partly to distrust of the police derived from experience or hearsay, and partly to cultural antipathies of a more general sort. Neither will be easily or quickly dispelled.

standards. Some police authorities are already trying that. The Metropolitan Police have introduced special training for "near misses" in the entry test so that they may later pass. The scheme has not so far been a success, partly because no funds were available for grants or expenses. Derbyshire is trying a different tack. The police authority there is waiving formal qualifications for entry to the police cadet force, and selecting with an eye to other qualities and a freedom to include a generous proportion of blacks. All will be required to reach the educational and other standards before being accepted later as recruits to the police force proper.

standards of recruitment in the attempt to bring about a better balance; that would risk general damage to the efficiency of the police and invite the public labelling of black officers as inferior policemen. The third is the danger implicit in an overt discrimination in favour of blacks of provoking resentment among whites who see individually or collectively that they are being discriminated against. If that catches on the last state is worse than the first.

Use of animals in the laboratory

From Professor R. Y. Calne, FRS. The public is remarkably ambivalent towards the treatment of animals. Most of us love animals but cat meat, wear feather and are happy to benefit from medical advances. Human lives are lost attempting to save animals in peril, yet the RSPCA sanctions the death of 200,000 unwanted and abandoned pets each year - more than 100 times the number used in all United Kingdom laboratories.

Lesson of employment comparison

From Sir Richard O'Brien. The waste of resources involved in high unemployment, let alone the moral questions involved, demands that we consider afresh how to run the economy at a higher level of activity and thus begin the long, hard task of reducing unemployment.

Political design in university cuts

From Professor E. A. Barnard, FRS. Sir, Your columnist, Roger Scruton, writes (January 4), along with much else in the same vein. A person who knows only engineering or microbiology finds himself hampered by his knowledge, which casts little light on his experience, and leads to no new communication with his fellow humans. C. P. Snow, though should be living at this hour!

Nuclear debate

From Professor James O'Connell. Sir, The argument has constantly been introduced - and again by Professor Pick (January 3) - that nuclear weapons have been a factor in keeping the peace in Europe for the last thirty years. It seems worthwhile to look at this argument in perspective.

Control of foxes

From the Chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association. Sir, May I refer to the article on hunting by Richard North in your paper on January 4? As it is headed "in pursuit of the facts" it is important to get the fact that it is necessary to cull foxes correct. The reason that the fox population remains more or less constant, with local fluctuations, is that their numbers are controlled by man in his various capacities.

M40 inquiry

From Lady Elton. Sir, The Department of Transport is clearly as insensitive as ever. When the M5 slashed an extravagant diagonal through the Gordano Valley and across the north Somerset levels within a few hundred yards of Clevedon Court no mention was made of a "low background drone" (report, December 15).

A bar to comparison

From Dr Malcolm Weller. Sir, The inflation rate of Cadbury's chocolate bars does not compare so "outstandingly well with postage inflation" between 1914 and the present as asserted by Mr Dominic Cadbury (January 4) when one considers that diverse hydrocarbonated fats are now used as substitutes for the traditional, and more expensive, cocoa butter. It is arguable that the stuff is not chocolate at all.

Politic significance?

From Mr Alan Shelley. Sir, Yesterday evening I saw a nondescript saloon car of indeterminate colour in the Beaconsfield area. The registration plate letters were "SDP" followed, after the number, by the suffix "7". No answer was apparent. The car in question was a left-hand drive model. Is this significant?

The Tory tradition

From Councillor Trevor Russel. Sir, Your excellent editorial "Tories thirty years on" (January 5) should ficially demolish the new Conservative right's always-dubious claim to somehow be the heirs to the 1952 Tory mantle. To those of us who have drawn our Conservatism from "Rab" Butler, the suggestion has always seemed preposterous.

Deus et machina

From Mr John Rabson. Sir, "Evangelicals split too" (report, January 3). Ecclesiastical Luddites? Yours faithfully, JOHN RABSON, Limes Farm House, Eye, Suffolk, January 3.

Telegram delays

From Sir Rudolf Peierls, FRS. Sir, When cost-cutting is combined with lack of imagination the result can be deplorable. After abolishing the domestic telegram service British Telecom are letting international service slip to point of complete uselessness.

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Microbiology, for example, like any other study in depth of thons, living world, can certainly lead the enquirer to an appreciation of its intrinsic beauty, logic, hidden order, material for thought and conversion to pure intellect, no less so than the humanities which Dr Scruton, who champions, To write of knowledge "only" microbiology is, also, a significant semantic trap implying that the knowledge of a science must cut out all other types of knowledge. The "saloon" which Dr Scruton urges us to seek by education is no less to be found in any of the natural sciences, no less than in the Greek or mathematical which he recommends.

By denigrating one large part of learning, the scientific, he sows confusion in a camp which at this time needs to be united. All of us there need to defend those humanities in the widest sense, i.e. education, against the current political attack on them which the article identifies. I believe correctly.

Our present Government is - in its eternal shame - leading the way in the western world in this attack. The punitive cutbacks inflicted on our universities were not dictated, and many other academics believe, by any real prospect of financial gain. In economic terms they were imposed. Britain more than it would gain as has been well illustrated by earlier correspondents in these columns. Even immediately, the Government, has allowed the total cost of maintenance of the student population to remain undiminished: the universities are being cut in numbers but the polytechnics have been permitted to increase their intakes correspondingly.

No, the Rhodes Boysons at Keith Josephs of this Government seem to wish to attack universities as such, and the culture they maintain regarding them as sheltered oases which must I made to share in the general misery. The suspicion of higher education which Dr Scruton writes does exist in British political life today, and one probes one can hear it frank expressed there.

This political attitude leads to true philistinism, scornful of destructive learning, ready to turn away students who genuinely seek and to shut down a university system whose independence of thought high standards of scholarship and search were unsurpassed in the world. By the time the magnitude and character of the assault generally appreciated, it will have done major damage not only to national material well-being but also to the transmission of culture in its manifold aspects.

Yours faithfully, ERIC BARNARD, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Department of Biochemistry, South Kensington, SW7, January 5.

Telegram delays

From Sir Rudolf Peierls, FRS. Sir, When cost-cutting is combined with lack of imagination the result can be deplorable. After abolishing the domestic telegram service British Telecom are letting international service slip to point of complete uselessness.

The telegram addressed to me Oxford was sent from the Uni States about noon (our time) December 31. It went to London not Oxford. The time of receipt not shown, but it was early enough to be postmarked at 15.30 that it reached me by mail on January 1 one day before the confirmed copy mailed from America. The message gave a phone number and "unless telegrams would be delivered in their purpose if delivered the same day". In my judgment? In that case the delay, in fact, cause considerable difficulty. The letter also indicated "hand-delivery of telegrams was soon cease completely, but it nevertheless that customers continue to use the international telegraph service because, lacking in speed, it still had "style". If this is the best service of which they are capable, British Telecom should refuse to accept fees for telegrams not including a phone number, or warn senders about delays, to avoid being guilty of pretences.

Yours faithfully, RUDOLF PEIERLS, 2b Northmoor Road, Oxford, January 6.

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From Mr John Rabson. Sir, "Evangelicals split too" (report, January 3). Ecclesiastical Luddites? Yours faithfully, JOHN RABSON, Limes Farm House, Eye, Suffolk, January 3.

Minions, nevertheless, are







Michael Ratcliffe finds Berlin in a turmoil of self-discovery Tracking down a city's emotions

Berlin is built upon sand, a fact not unnoticed by poets and historians which has led to a passion for transience and a narcissism bordering that of Manhattan.

In a city which devotes a permanent museum to the history of the visiting card, almost anything may be explored in terms of an 'Ausstellung' and an exhibition means a catalogue, possibly also a book, a movie, a record and if necessary, a campaign.

This is much more than a matter of vandalized stations and rolling stock 50 years old. After the Wall itself, the S-Bahn is the most vivid symbol of division for it belongs, like the uncontrolled pollution from the East and the hourly weather forecast, in the whole of Berlin.

A large, slightly scruffy but immensely likeable exhibition - Die Berliner S-Bahn - runs at the K nsterhaus Bethanien in Kreuzberg until the middle of the week (the superb and far from scruffy catalogue, in which the forthcoming Museum of Transport and Technology has had a hand, costs DM32) and a 75-minute film by Alfred Behrens - Berliner Stadtbahnbilder - recently played at the small Stieglitz cinema near the Zoo.

Behrens subtitles his film "Description of an abandoned industrial landscape", but the effect is of elegy rather than description as a highly selective sequence of sights and sounds evokes old journeys undertaken and vital appointments kept.

Behrens captures the chill of deserted winter tracks and the heavy, still air surrounding the stations each summer, and he records more thoroughly than anyone before him the unmistakable S-Bahn sound: a snore gathering speed, sent on its way by a whistle, a wailing hiss and the firm thwack of arthritic doors.

Nostalgia as committed as this expresses only the worst of today tomorrow, and the end of the world is indeed soiled even more ominously than usual in the Berlin air.



Nikolassee: the local S-Bahn station as a bunting lodge; and second-class travel in 1938 when the S-Bahn was recommended "for work and leisure"

reason for visiting Berlin at this particular season, it has one more week to run. Until the opening of the Schaub hne's extraordinary Hamlet, on which I hope to write in a second article, neither theatre nor opera aspired to compete. Unlike the RSC, the Schaub hne failed to make a case for Ostrovsky's Forest; the Schiller drew poor notices for Carl Schuch's Cloud Nine and fell on its face with a glum and ill-performed modernization of Klinger's rare, original Sturm und Drang (1776).

News of the Deutsche Oper to West Berlin reaches the outside world on spectacular occasions only a terrific Macbeth, a notorious Merry Widow, a Frau ohne Schatten with Nilsson, Rysanek and Fischer-Dieskau, and now, as reported on this page last week, with a smash-hit Fanciulla del West. In between, the international casting is drab by the expectations of London, Paris, San Francisco or New York, and the quality of repertory revival and dramatic imagination far below that enjoyed in Cardiff and St Martin's Lane. Nobody ever believes this who

has not spent a few weeks in the city, but it is true.

The opera company's greatest cross is its building, which came of age this year, fills a whole block, and takes five minutes to walk round. A mournful attempt to combine the reviving metropolitan assumptions of the late 1950s with the moral austerity of the Bauhaus, the auditorium is enormous, elephant grey and walnut brown, a terrible great hole for a singer to fill. That, above all, a small house was required is clear from the current revivals of Wildsch t, H nsel und Gretel and Gluck's Orfeo.

New this year and inflated to fill the house, the latter was so under-rehearsed for its first revival with a new cast that, when the scenery actually started to fall apart and roll towards the orchestra, the curtain was brought down.

The Deutsche Oper receives DM60m - more than £12m - a year, although this sum also supports a full-scale classical dance company. It is hard not to feel that Berlin has got better value for the £1.2m recently spent on a large and rather stunning Galensburgh from Paris: The Marshman Children (1787) has now joined the (to my taste, even finer) late portrait of Mrs Robert

Hingston and a delicious new Raeburn - Mrs Anne Hart (1810) - in the English room at Dahlem.

As to the Berlin ballet, it is pitifully underused and could hardly be judged from its showing at the premiere of Turandot, a near-danceless extravaganza by Messis Pendleton after Mexican folk-rites and a poem by Antonin Artaud; the glorious opportunities offered and taken by the dancers of the Hamburg State Opera Ballet in John Neumeier's Matthew Passion, which visited Berlin in November, made a melancholy contrast. What a company!

Wildsch t, H nsel und Orfeo would each have sounded better in the more intimate historic houses of the East: the beautiful Staatsoper Unter den Linden, and the Komische Oper, formerly saucy Metropole, a few blocks away, both designed to encourage and generate pleasure in every line and curve. The Staatsoper even succeeded in giving pleasure in Friedrich Cerha's Baal, a co-production with the Vienna State Opera given at Salzburg last year and therefore unusually well run in by the time it reached Berlin. Cerha is the man who "finished" the third act of Lulu and much of Berg's theatrical intensity and long-

breathed musical idiom has gone into Baal. Otto Schenk's meticulous production (decor, Rolf Langenfass) was reproduced by Helga Schlusche and succeeded, as Cerha himself has done, in both refining and focusing the poetry of Brecht's blowzy original. Theo Adam carried off the central role in firm voice and without embarrassment, and Magdalena Falewick (Sophie) has lost none of the lyric pathos memorable in her Butterfly for Welsh National Opera.

That outstanding Butterfly began life at the Komische Oper, where it remains in the repertory, and there is something about East German surrealism, which tangles with Verdi at his and its peril, that suits verismo marvellously well and seems to give Puccini, in particular, the courage of his convictions. I remember an heroic and very funny Gianni Schicchi ten years ago, and the big success this season, attracting the curious through Checkpoint Charlie, is Harry Kupfer's new staging of Boh me. Except for a Mimi of eloquence, dignity and strength (Roberta Alexander) I thought it poorly sung by the second cast, but dramatically as sharp as a steel engraving of the pitiless urban world in which Murger's bohemians pursued their vie charmante, vie terrible.

Television

Dramatic drift

It may have been the fact that the interview had to be conducted in French that persuaded The South Bank Show (London Weekend) to think of interspersing its drama-dramatizations of some of the events in Simone de Beauvoir's life. If it seemed a bright idea at the time, it was not in the event.

Yesterday was her seventi-fifth birthday and it was this that led her to agree to the interview with Melvyn Bragg. She told us of her childhood (happy) and adolescence (sad), of her rebellion against religion and the petit bourgeoisie, her meeting with Sartre at the Sorbonne where both studied. He came out top to her second. Their relationship, she said, rested on the principle that each would always be the most important person for the other. This did not mean that they could not, did not, have affairs - "contingent loves", she called them - but the principle, a kind of fidelity, had lasted to the end.

It was all good interesting stuff with Anna Massey providing the English voice, but those dramatizations got in the way. She told Mr Bragg that in the Thirties, neither she nor Sartre had got involved in politics. Considering the events of this period, I thought this remarkable and waited for Mr Bragg to ask why. He did not, or it was lost on the cutting room floor.

She was allowed to be forthcoming on post-war France, the emergence of Sartre as a symbol of the left wing, the establishment of Les Temps modernes - this broke off for a somewhat pointless dramatization - and the effects of the Indo-Chinese and Algerian campaigns and the 1968 student troubles. Now things were more dangerous than ever because of nuclear weapons. It was time, she thought, for Europe to play the pacifist card. The task of the intellectual, she said, remained as ever: to seek out the truth and preserve it and to aim at clarity in expression.

This programme started the new South Bank season and to mark the occasion, those brilliant credit titles by Pat Gavin, always worth watching even if one does not intend to view further, have been altered. They too, I thought, might well have been left alone.

The Law Machine, a 10-part series presented by Marcel Berlins, began on LWT yesterday, unfortunately at an hour when only the fasting or the household were likely to be watching. Produced by Julian Norridge, this half-hour programme should be a must for all who think that the British justice system is second to none is due for re-examination. Mr Berlins appears to be among this group. The title for his first programme was Justice for All?

Actors were used to represent two members of the public getting entangled with the law - but the lawyers were real. Mr Berlins' commentary was packed with information, some of it alarming. He demonstrated, for instance, that the granting of legal aid rested much on the whims of justices' clerks, which led to great disparity.

Residents of Hampstead - who, one might have thought, had sufficient of life's good things - were more than eight times likely than residents of adjacent areas, for example, to get legal aid. Public expenditure cuts, said Mr Berlins, also affected the amount of legal aid granted, so that it might seem that justice depended on the state of the economy. A very timely programme this, explicit, pacy and making good value of every minute. The dramatizations did not get to the way, either.

On BBC1, Ralf Dahrendorf closed his five-part series Dabrendorf on Britain with a look at our future. It appears that the old adage "God helps those who help themselves" will be entirely appropriate.

We all, he said, had to adapt - "adjustment" was the word - to look in multi-industry communities where work would be built around individuals. The future of work could only be found in activity, he said, with people doing the things they liked doing and which had meaning for them. It were, however, examples of these things I suspect they took some finding. I have liked Dr Dahrendorf's series on the whole, but it has left me my gloom.

John Percival Dennis Hackett

Opera Sleeping spirits Romeo and Juliet Coliseum

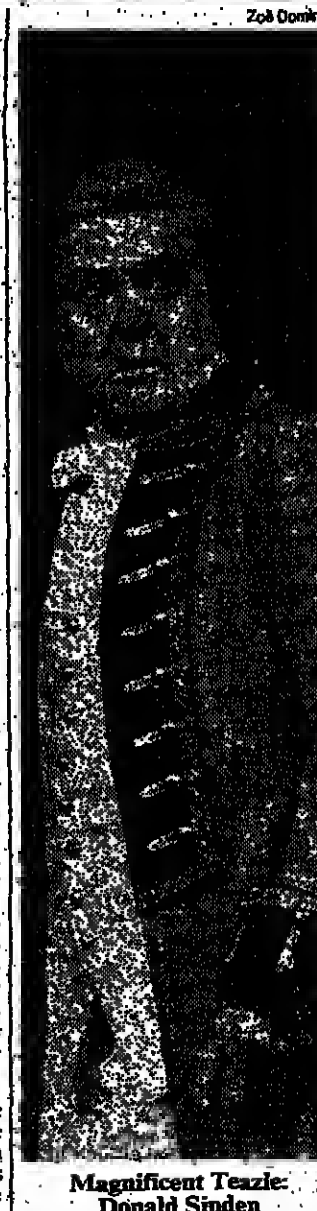
Something may be felt to be wrong in the opera house when one hears more of snoring among the audience than of singers from the stage. On Saturday night it was Gounod's Romeo and Juliet that lulled the sleepers, and not surprisingly, given the wooden and implausible staging devised by Colio Graham for this ENO production of last year, a production which faithfully reproduces the most tepid tight-and-tardis Shakespeare style of the 1950s.

One might suppose that Gounod's opera deserves to be better, but in that case perhaps it deserves very much worse. Only occasionally does the Graham version become so crazy as to be funny; more such moments could have given the evening some zest, and distracted attention from Gounod's way of relapsing immediately into comfortable mediocrity after every arresting or touching passage, as if to reassure his audience that all is well, and that this is only Gounod.

Of course the main motive for this production was the attraction of Valerie Maersden to sing Juliet, and she returns as very much the star of the revival. She manages in every breath to sound virginal and vulnerable, but not at all sickly; her technique is too brilliant for that. Phrases glide through her voice as through fresh spring air, unabated by any awkwardness in the wording, and her particular blend of delicacy and bravura is altogether a pleasure. Perhaps the tone and feeling are kept too much at the same level of pathos, but in truth Gounod's Juliet is not a character notable for development.

Her Romeo is John Treleven, who is not in the same good shape. Many of the smaller parts, though, are admirably done. William Shimell sings and acts Mercutio with dashing confidence and authority, the only other people to look as right as Juliet's grish attendants and Sally Burgess as Romeo's page, with a song that suits her fair manner and voice. Richard Van Allan is a calm and sensitive Friar Laurence, and the Nurse is now the cuddly Anne-Marie Owens. Other roles are distributed as before, so that Geoffrey Old Chard returns as decisive Old Capulet, as does Louis Frenaux in the pit, making the most of what substance the orchestral score contains.

Paul Griffiths



Magnificent Teazle: Donald Sinden

Theatre Laughter against deliberation

The School for Scandal Haymarket

Forgetting the little matters of casting, direction and decor, it is a pleasure to be seeing this comedy again in its ideal setting. If there is such a thing as the Haymarket play, this is it; with the exception of the Midsummer Night's Dream mechanicals, there are no surer comic scenes in the out-of-date repertory than those at Sheridan's scandalous academy or at the unmasking of Joseph Surface, and it would take a company assembled from the Strangers and the Sex Pistols to spoil them at this address.

The cast list for John Barron's production offers a lustrous roll-call of West End names, and Christopher Morley's designs supply a handsome compromise between Stratford severities and commercial display. You get the drift at the end of Dulcible Gray's prologue, when a dresser comes on to strip off her mob cap, leaving her briefly bald as a coot before going into cascading auburn locks as Lady Soerwell.

The sets are based on the eighteenth-century shutter system, but elaborated into gilded transparent panels that close or open up like the aperture of a camera lens. There is not a stick of needless furniture, but the impression is unfailingly grand (most of all to the

ruins of Charles's bottle-strewn establishment). However, I have seen more enjoyable productions of the play. At present it is coming across as a piece of slow practice. All kinds of intelligent and comically promising details have been introduced to enlarge and articulate the dialogue, but they are apt to smother laughter with measured deliberation.

Also, with the exception of Donald Sinden's magnificent Sir Peter Teazle, the casting seems weighted in favour of the smaller parts. Michael Siberry's Charles, a geotinely raffish playboy with no promise of reform, is the best of them. But Christopher Godwin's Joseph lacks both villainy and subtlety; surface is precisely what this transparent hypocrite fails to cooey.

You look equally in vain for charm in Judy Buxton's Lady Teazle, who emerges as a fledgling Fenella Fielding, looking around for approval when she gets in grown-up company, and vanishing as a character once she admits the call of marital duty in the screen scene. As a result, we see the comedy entirely from Sir Peter's viewpoint. Admittedly, it would take an actress of some firepower to challenge Sinden's Sir Peter in a vein of long pent-up virility, torn in two by a sexual love and the marital cruelties that others discover at half his age.

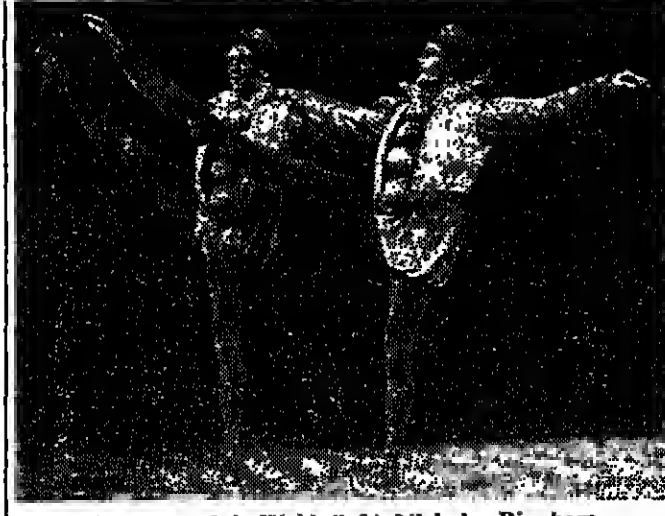
Wonderful detail elaborates

these two ruling obsessions. Reminding Lady Teazle of her life before marriage he starts describing their first meeting, and a lecture on poverty turns into a love speech as his memory takes fire. Also, he executes tremendous emotional transitions during pauses.

At the sight of the cavew-dropper to the screen his face changes to thunder and when works through to volcanic laughter. He takes his duties as a guardian very seriously, serving Petronilla Whitfield's Maria with a carefully measured half glass of wine. And, at the concluding nuptials, he expresses the hope that the new couples will be as happy as he and Lady T - allowing a gale of laughter to rock the house - before adding "hope to be".

Bill Fraser and Michael Denison are underemployed as Rowley and a friskily creaking Sir Oliver. The other main treat of the evening comes in the scandal scenes, which develop into a superb duel between Sebastian Shaw's indefatigably palsied Crabtree and Beryl Reid's Mrs Candour, a tottering drunk with rosebud lips, phrasing her mock-benevolent lines with alcoholic emphases that bring out their full malice. She is last seen roaring the empty stage for scandalous evidence as if she has lost her favourite cat; and, at the meed of a duel wound, she is across the set like a bullet.

Irving Wardle



Pea-pods: Iain Webb (left), Nicholas Ringham

Dance Vegetable salad Pas de l gumes

Sadler's Wells

Frederick Ashton's Pas de l gumes began life as an episode in a film, Stories from a Flying Trunk, that appeared, and almost immediately vanished, in 1979. The movie was based, rather freely, on tales by Hans Andersen, and I cannot remember how it managed to bring in a plot of vegetables trying to save Covent Garden market from closure. I do recall animated sequences before the dancers appeared, and some trick effects which obviously cannot be reproduced on stage.

The most spectacular was a transformation of the leading man's costume whereby Graham Fletcher leapt into the air as plain Spud Murphy, whirled round and landed again as Prince Potato Crisp. The revival of the ballet at Sadler's Wells on Friday offered a change less flashy but no less impressive, when the illness of one colleague and the injury of another necessitated Grahame Lustig's learning that role at only a few hours' notice. Dancing that night, then starting over again the next morning with a different partner for Saturday's matinee.

The stage version, first seen at a gala last year and now taken into the repertory of Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, is simply a sequence of dances performed in amusing costumes by Rostislav Dobotovitsky, to music by Rossini arranged by John Darby. There are some attractively comic entries for men: alla Turca for two tomatoes (Stephen Wicks and Derek Purnell), and a number full of music-hall swagger for two pea-pods (Iain Webb and Nicholas Ringham). Among the women, broccoli proves attractively pert, celery is lassy, but Karen Donovan's red cabbage really danced away with the richest flavour. Lustig danced so well that nobody would have guessed him to be a last-minute

Dance Vegetable salad

substitute. I thought Nicola Varrak the more successful of his two partners; her feet are neater than Marion Tai's, her arms more languorous, her eyes sparkle more brightly. There is also a likeable secondary duet, stately in high heels, for artichokes, nicely done by Michael O'Hare with Katrak or Gillian MacLaurin.

Altogether, this is a pleasant trifle, which audiences will enjoy; and it seems curious to mention that the Royal Ballet seems to be in danger of preserving all Ashton's little treasures but losing several of his greatest works. A similar comment could be made apropos the other revival on this programme, Massine's La Boutique Fantasque, except that I have to add the Boutique needs a lot of burnishing before it is bright enough to justify its place in the programmes.

John Percival

Concerts

Salomon Quartet Wigmore Hall

This quartet, which plays classical music on period instruments, is the most exciting and important ensemble to have appeared in this crowded field for some time. All the players are experienced in the hurly-burly of the London freelance scene; but now they have transferred the insights gained there, with infinitely more subtlety and thoughtfulness, to the deep peace of the classical quartet masterpiece. If a trace of record-session smoothness survives in their performances that will surely disappear if they are given the support to deepen their understanding and take more risks in their playing.

In Friday's programme of Haydn, Mozart and Pleyel, Mozart's "Dissonance" Quartet stood out as a revelation: unquestionably great music transformed by the careful application of playing techniques which (and this is a crucial point) always respected the listener's ear.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts

Salomon Quartet Wigmore Hall

I wish I could describe every detail of the slow movement, from the way the opening chords were lifted in gentle vibrato-less unanimity to the way in which Jennifer Ward Clarke murmured those aching, repeated semiquavers in the cello while the upper three players placed imitative entries - now intensified and warmed with vibrato - above her line. The famous dissonant opening was glassy, crystal clear.

The inner players, Micaela Comberu and Trevor Jones, were always coolly reliable; the leader, Simon Standage, took most of Haydn's Op 20 No 5 Quartet to warm up; they should surely have started with Pleyel, whose cruder humour was effective but anticlimactic in the second half. And the Haydn's fierce, intense double fugue merely amiably chattered, under-projected. The final Haydn quartet was much more impressive: the angular leaps of Op 71 No 2's opening Allegro were negotiated with agile strength, and in the finale Standage's brilliant technique flowered into virtuosity.

Nicholas Kenyon

COME AND SAVE THE WORLD! The Young Vic/World Wildlife A SEASON OF PRIZE-WINNING PLAYS January 12-22. See the Kingdom of Extinct Animals in PLAY EXTINCT. Experience the raw life of the inner city in MURPHY'S WISDOM. Be at the Front Line in Brixton 1981 in RIOT PARTY. Find out if Lollo will be THE LAST OF THE LOLLOPS. Tlts £1.00 Tel: 928 6363



# Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. 5 Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.  
\* Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Chgs	Grass	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grass	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Grass	Div	Yield
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																			
1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																			
<b>A-B</b>																			
1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m	1000m
<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>																			
<b>INSURANCE</b>																			
<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>																			
<b>OIL</b>																			
<b>PROPERTY</b>																			
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>																			
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>																			
<b>BANKING STOCKS</b>																			
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>																			
<b>JEWELRY AND DISTILLERS</b>																			
<b>MINES</b>																			

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March 8 or 15 thought likely date for Budget

# Tax cut hopes dampened by slide in sterling

By Michael Prest

Another early Budget is likely this year, and March 8 or 15 are the most popular dates being suggested in Whitehall.

But the continuing pressure on sterling, which could mean an acceleration in inflation and higher wage settlements in the second half of the year, is dampening already reduced hopes for significant tax cuts.

Forecasts by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers, suggest that the rate of retail price increases could fall to as low as 4 per cent during the first half of this year before averaging 6 per cent in the second half. It will then rise to an average 7.5 per cent next year.

Earnings are expected to grow by an average of 7.5 per cent this year and 7.8 per cent next year, rather than the 12.8 per cent in 1981 and 9.1 per cent last year.

Unemployment, restrictions on public sector pay settlements, and a decline in inflationary expectations will hold pay increases in check, the stockbrokers say.

But these and similar fore-

casts could easily be upset if sterling depreciates more quickly than anticipated. The Capel-Cure Myers figures are premised on the pound falling to 80 on the trade-weighted index by the end of this year and to 78 by the end of next year.

Last week, however, the pound slid from 84.3 to 82.5 and it was widely felt in the offshore exchange markets that the depreciation would not stop there. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, is therefore faced with uncomfortable decisions about interest rates immediately ahead of a Budget.

Even if the pound's decline is arrested - perhaps by further cuts in American and German interest rates - and the risk of tax cuts overstimulating demand is lowered, the Government may still be deterred from tax cuts by the cost of financing unemployment and other benefits while the economy is depressed.

These extra costs could amount to £900m, and another £400m should be allowed for inflation. But if gross domestic



Sir Geoffrey: awkward decisions ahead.

product grows as anticipated by 1.5 per cent in the coming financial year, the Government should gain automatically enough additional revenue to cover the expenditure.

Those hoping for or arguing that the Chancellor will help the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement will not suffer.

Against a probable result in the present financial year of £7,500m, the Government

could allow the PSBR to rise to £8,500 in 1983-4. At that level it would still be only 2.9 per cent of gross domestic product.

A PSBR of this size allows for tax cuts of 2 pence in the pound. The Institute of Directors will ask Sir Geoffrey on Thursday to lower tax thresholds. But the Treasury is believed to be resisting strongly various kinds of export incentives to leading British companies.

That is the official mood, a generous Budget is felt to be unlikely.

## Wine traders seek sherry tax cut

The Wine and Spirit Association is to lobby the Chancellor for lower taxation on fortified wines such as sherry, vermouth and port because of falling sales, described as "persistent and serious".

The latest figures for the UK wine market for October show that volume sales of medium wines (those such as sheries and vermouths).

# Nimslo to make camera in France

By Our Financial Staff

Nimslo, which last week said it was ending production of its 3D camera at the Timex plant in Dundee, announced yesterday that it had signed a contract with Fransen, a French company, to make the camera in France. The camera is also expected to be available in Europe several months earlier than previously indicated.

Workers in Dundee and the British Government, which provided Nimslo with financial assistance, may not be too pleased at the news, but shareholders in Nimslo, who saw the shares slump to 90p last Friday after a high of 275p in 1982, will take heart from the assurance that the company will be profitable in 1983.

Mr Graham Downson, deputy chairman of Nimslo International, said yesterday: "Recent development will make 1983 a good and profitable year". This included agreements with two Japanese companies, Sunkap and Ricoh, to manufacture the camera.

Nimslo has sold 100,000 cameras in the United States, its only market, since the launch in March. They retail at about \$240 (£151) each. Sales are said to be rising, and Sunkap and Ricoh will have the capacity to produce one million cameras a year between them.

Nimslo claim that the Japanese companies can produce the cameras to better standards and more cheaply. It therefore expects that the retail price will fall. Sunkap has already delivered cameras to the United States and Ricoh is tooling up for production to start in the summer.

Fransen is unlikely to begin production until next year. But the contract will bring Nimslo an initial payment of £36m (£3.6m) and £17.6m for 14 years. Fransen is owned by Mr Fred Olsen, the Norwegian businessman who is a major shareholder in Nimslo and is also owner of the Timex factory.

Japan will, initially at least, produce the camera for Europe - for Britain, France and Belgium.

Whitehall officials declined to comment last night, but comparisons with the De Lorean debacle in Belfast, albeit on a smaller scale, are expected to be made. Nimslo says it withdrew from Dundee because of labour relations problems.

# News in brief

**The economy**  
President Reagan must decide this week whether to change economic course and embark on a programme of tax increases and other revenue producers in a bid to spark the long-awaited US recovery. Five of the president's closest advisers have said that the record US deficit of \$200,000m will continue to grow and interest rates rise if such action is not included in Mr Reagan's 1984 budget statement which must be finalized this week.

**International**  
Greece's Socialist government announced a 15.4 per cent devaluation yesterday of the drachma against all currencies. The announcement was given in an unscheduled briefing by Mr Dimitrios Maroudas chief government spokesman.

**Markets**  
Britain's retailers, having had a record Christmas, are now concerned that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor will help industry rather than consumers in his spring Budget in an effort to discourage imports. Pressure on the pound could also force up interest rates which would reverse the recent trend of higher consumer spending.

**Companies**  
The National Coal Board is to receive a new subsidy of £20m a year from the Government because a new Scottish power station is being run on cheap North Sea gas feedstock rather than coal. The Peterhead power station will use the gas liquids until 1985 and the coal board says it could lose sales of up to 2 million tonnes a year to the South of Scotland Generating Board.

BOARD MEETINGS	
<b>TODAY</b> - Interims: Brown and Tawse, Carco Engineering, Ellis and Everard, Murray Northern Investment Trust, H. Samuel, Finlay Claverhouse Investment Trust, Cosalt, Esplay-Tyax, London Scottish Finance Corporation, Sotherby Parks Barnat.	<b>Finals:</b> Investors Capital Trust, Kennings Estates, M and G Dual Trust, Oakwood.
<b>TOMORROW</b> - Interims: Centrovital Estates, Hogg Robinson Group, Glad and Simpson, Robert H Lowe, M and G Group, Muirhead.	<b>Finals:</b> James H. Dennis, Graana King and Sons, Jonas Stroud, London Investment Trust, Symonds Engineering, John Waddington, Henry Wigfall, Finlay, Evods Group, Robert H Lowe, M and G Group, Muirhead.
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> - Interims: Danae Investment Trust, Hales Properties, Hollis Group, Laganvale Estates, Mispal and Southams, Moorgate Investment Trust.	<b>Finals:</b> Peter Black, Guinness Peat, Thorn EM, Finlay Abbey Funds Investment, Associated Newspapers (amended), Dewhurst and Partners, Warner Holidays, Legal General.

STOCK EXCHANGES	CURRENCIES
FT Index: 621.0	STERLING
FT 100: 80.11	\$1.5105
FT All Share: 396.42	Index 82.5
Bargains: 24,042	DM 3.7625
Trifling Halt USM Index 150.0	FF 110.6
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones	Yen 368.75
Index 8,169.29	Dollar
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index	Index 116.9
798.86	DM 2.3367
New York: Dow Jones	Gold
Industrial Average 1076.07	\$465.50
(Friday's close)	NEW YORK
	Sterling \$1.60
	Gold \$466.25
	(Friday's close)

# Demerger study by UDS

By Our Financial Staff

Proposals for a demerger of its £50m to £70m worth of investment properties are being studied by UDS, the high street retailer, on the end of an unwelcome £191m takeover bid from a City consortium.

Last week, the consortium, headed by Mr Gerald Ross's Heron Corporation and including a number of leading City institutions, launched its surprise bid worth 100p a share - about half the group's estimated net asset value.

However, UDS, headed by Sir Robert Clark, its new chairman who is also chairman of the group's merchant bank advisers Hill Samuel, issued a swift rebuttal describing the offer as inadequate.

The demerger plan is expected to form a significant part in the UDS defence by encouraging shareholders to reject the consortium bid.

UDS is also preparing a revaluation of all its properties with the help of surveyors Healey & Baker. At present the group's freehold and leasehold properties at £256m, but a revaluation is expected to help lift the group's net asset value - 168p a share in the last accounts - to about 200p a share.

# Stores have record Christmas but worry about the Budget

By Jonathan Clare

Christmas 1982 was a record for retailers, at least in terms of inflated cash passing through the tills.

Retail analysts have been busy upping their forecasts for the stores sector this year, but they are still not wholly bullish.

A year ago, retailers went into the January sales overstocked. This year they sold most of their stock before the sales started and they will begin the new financial year, which usually starts in February, with a lot of cash which will be reflected in year-end balance sheets.

The big beneficiaries have been the electrical retailers where the lifting of hire purchase restrictions glided the stores which benefited from Christmas lily. The picture was also brightened by the much better weather.

The worries for the sector are that the Chancellor will help industry rather than consumers in the Budget so as not to encourage imports. On the other hand, industry has no votes and the likelihood of a general election could change his mind.

Further pressure on the pound this year could force interest rates up again. Although there are now signs that people are borrowing to buy, higher interest rates would certainly reverse that trend.

The government-controlled Development Bank of Singapore and the Overseas Chinese Bank are raising their prime rates to 9.25 from 9 per cent today. Both banks are also increasing deposit rates.

# Crackdown on Taiwan counterfeits

By Craig Seton

Taiwan has announced tougher penalties for trade mark infringements in what it claims is a demonstration of its determination to eliminate counterfeiting. The practice has harmed the country's image on international markets.

According to government officials in Taipei, the Prime Minister, Mr Sun Yung-shan, asked for the new laws to be passed without delay. A spokesman, who denied that Taiwan was willing to tolerate such "piracy", said: "We are sure that tougher penalties will discourage the illegal business that has smeared Taiwan's good reputation."

The new legislation includes an increase in the maximum prison sentence for those who counterfeit trade marks registered in Taiwan from two to five years. Those who counterfeit unregistered trade marks will face imprisonment of up to three years.

Foreign companies, particularly those in the West, have been critical of Taiwan's determination to stamp out counterfeiting, but the Government says that in the first nine months of last year 102 violators were brought to court. Recently, police are said to have raided three shops selling fake Rolex and Cartier watches after the two companies had complained.

Officials say that the Ministry of Justice is to sue six Taiwan manufacturers for allegedly counterfeiting the goods of Delsey, the French manufacturer of ABS attaché cases. However, 19 local producers of milling machines are to defend themselves against a suit filed by Textron, one of the leading companies producing the machines in the United States.

# cord total tankers capped

By Barrie Clement

With a deep recession in trade and plunging scrap tanker owners are making frantic attempts to save their yards from breakers' yards. Owners are converting vessels to novel uses.

A record 2.5 million tons' worth of both tanker and shipbuilding carriers were scrapped last year.

A survey by the International Association of Individual Tank-Owners (Intertanko) of 145 conversions representing ships 10.16 million deadweight tons showed that between 1973 and 1982 some 42 combination tankers were converted to bulk carriers, while 29 oil tankers of 390 million deadweight tons came storage, production or oil ships. A further 12 were converted to carriers of livestock.

Other tankers were rebuilt as oil and sludge carriers, tanker tanning stations, cement carriers and roll-on, roll-off vessels. Intertanko cites the example of a midship section of a very large carrier being converted to drilling platform for Dome Petroleum's Lee Island in the Gulf of Mexico.

In a discussion paper entitled Alternative Tanker Opportunities published today, the association warns that conversion of vessels to other uses "only fits the system from one bulk shipping sector to another". It calls for greater ingenuity in the search for alternative uses.

Last year 13 conversions were reported, including six involving tankers over 100,000 tons deadweight. Three of them came storage barges, two were converted to heavy-lift ships and another became a drill production vessel. This was in sharp contrast to 1981, when the emphasis was on conversion bulk and oil carriers.

# MF loan team leaves Riyadh

Riyadh (Reuters) - An International Monetary Fund delegation left Riyadh yesterday after talks with Saudi Arabian leaders on the possibility of a \$1 billion loan to help develop industries troubled by balance of payments deficits.

Monetary sources in Washington have said the delegation was seeking a loan of between \$4,000m and \$5,000m.

The delegation was led by Sir Jeffrey Howe the Chancellor, this capacity as chairman of the IMF's interim committee.

# Yarrow chief leads compensation battle

By Andrew Cornelius

Six British companies seeking higher compensation for assets nationalized by the last Labour Government will present their claims to the European Commission on Human Rights in Strasbourg later this month.

The companies, which include Vickers, GEC, Yarrow and Vosper, will argue that they received inadequate compensation for shipbuilding and aerospace assets nationalized in 1977.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of the Yarrow engineering group, will head a delegation from the British companies. He will contend that the way in which the assets were taken over by the Government contravenes Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This provides that no one should be deprived of his assets unless it is subject to the conditions provided for by international law.

The Human Rights Commission will ask the European Court of Human Rights to rule on the dispute between the companies if a settlement cannot be reached next week.

Sir Eric says his company was "robbed" by the Government. He is claiming compensation of about £20m. The company has already received £6m.

Vosper, another shipbuilding company to lose assets, wants £40m compensation against the £5.3m it has received.

The commission has set aside the week beginning January 24 to take oral evidence from representatives of the companies.

# Institutions shy of road plans

By Our Financial Staff

The Government will find the big financial institutions far less amenable to pumping private cash into road-building schemes than it hoped in October when it set up a study.

Institutional investment managers who have considered the idea say they would demand a high level of guaranteed return as part of the price of supporting road development.

One fund manager said: "Our impression is we've discovered a need for a much larger guaranteed return than you might have expected a few months ago".

Funding road-building schemes carries a higher degree of risk than institutions would normally accept because of the difficulty of forecasting traffic levels and inflation accurately over long periods.

Tolls are politically unacceptable and the financial backers would almost certainly be paid by royalties based on the number of vehicles using the road.

In any event, the cost to the Government of using private money would be greater than using public funds.

Charterhouse, Japbet, the merchant bank commissioned by the Government to advise it on what terms the institutions might accept, has submitted an interim report, but so far avoided contacting the institutions direct.

Charterhouse has outlined to the Department of Transport two broad strategies which it thinks could be put to the institutions. They will be asked what they think over the next two months before the final report is made to the DoT.

The bank's first suggestion is a scheme where the construction companies would shoulder some of the financial risk together with the institutions.

The second would keep the financing separate from the building work.

The difficulty with the first scheme is that it would be difficult to separate the benefits the construction industry is getting from the actual work from those it gets from finance activities.

# President faces week of decisions on budget

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Faced with record general deficits which could delay the long-awaited US recovery, President Reagan must take the tough decision this week of whether to stay with his economic policies or to change course.

Five of Mr Reagan's closest advisers, alarmed by ballooning deficits estimated at \$200,000m (£124,804m) and above, are now urging the President to abandon key parts of his supply-side programme in favour of tax increases and other revenue producers.

Without such action and big new cuts in defence spending, the outlook is gloomy.

The US deficits will continue to grow, interest rates will rise again, and the recovery will be stymied according to projections given to the President by Mr David Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr Reagan must act finally this week on his 1984 budget message to Congress in order to meet the printing deadline for submission of the documents by January 31.

But last week, in a nationally televised news conference and in a series of White House meetings with advisers, Mr Reagan indicated he had not been able to make up his mind on the key issues of tax increases and defence cuts.

Mr Reagan has scheduled another series of last-minute meetings this week at which he will be presented with a new proposal, favoured by the Treasury Secretary and others, for selected tax increases, sources said.

Earlier, in his Press conference last week, Mr Reagan indicated he was wavering in his normally hardline stance against such changes.

Indeed, five of Mr Reagan's closest advisers who were early supporters of his economic programme, have urged him to abandon key components of what has come to be known as "Reaganomics" in order to spur a recovery.

These included the Secretaries of State and Treasury in addition to the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and Senator Paul Laxalt. Mr Reagan's closest ally in Congress, who described the projected deficit as "a little terrifying".

At a news conference dominated by economic concerns, Mr Reagan promised for the first time publicly that he would not allow the "Federal budget to become a roadblock on the path to long-term economic recovery."

But Mr Reagan did not indicate how he planned to cut the budget or spur the recovery, saying only that he would agree to look at the Pentagon's budget and cut it only if it could be cut without endangering US military standing.

# Call to dilute Reaganomics for recovery

Reagan: time for decision

Reaganomics in order to spur a recovery.

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# Asian growth linked to US recovery

Singapore (AP Dow Jones)

Asia will once more lead the world in economic growth in 1983, with Singapore leading the region, according to a new report. But much of that growth will depend upon a recovery in the United States and Europe.

The report, *Asian Economic Trends*, by the Chemical Bank, predicts that the total gross national product of all Asian countries will rise by 3.5 per cent this year, against 3 per cent in 1982 and 4 per cent in 1981.

The total rise in Asian gnp is set at \$82,000m, equally divided between the developed and developing countries.

The report puts Japan, Australia and New Zealand in the "developed" and all others in the "developing" category.

It says that most Asian countries should experience better growth in 1983 than 1982, with Australia and Papua New Guinea the only ones likely to have a real decline in their gnp figures.

# Car sales ride on easier HP

By Our Financial Staff

A boom in car sales following last year's lifting of hire purchase restrictions led to a 4.7 per cent rise in new car registrations in 1982. However, reports have continued to take a growing share of the United Kingdom market, according to figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

The relaxation of credit controls last summer, aimed at boosting the severely depressed motor industry, came when car sales were running 2.1 per cent below the previous year.

After the Government's measures new car sales topped 300,000 in a month for the first time in August and showed big increases for the rest of the year. However, total sales of 1.36m in 1982 were still well below the record of 1.72m in 1979 and below levels reached in 1972, 1973 and 1978.

The stimulus to demand also fed through to higher imports. Including imports from Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall, car imports in 1982 rose to 57.5 per cent of all sales compared with 55.7 per cent the previous year.

# Car sales ride on easier HP

By Our Financial Staff

A boom in car sales following last year's lifting of hire purchase restrictions led to a 4.7 per cent rise in new car registrations in 1982. However, reports have continued to take a growing share of the United Kingdom market, according to figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

The relaxation of credit controls last summer, aimed at boosting the severely depressed motor industry, came when car sales were running 2.1 per cent below the previous year.

After the Government's measures new car sales topped 300,000 in a month for the first time in August and showed big increases for the rest of the year. However, total sales of 1.36m in 1982 were still well below the record of 1.72m in 1979 and below levels reached in 1972, 1973 and 1978.

The stimulus to demand also fed through to higher imports. Including imports from Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall, car imports in 1982 rose to 57.5 per cent of all sales compared with 55.7 per cent the previous year.

# Asian growth linked to US recovery

Singapore (AP Dow Jones)

Asia will once more lead the world in economic growth in 1983, with Singapore leading the region, according to a new report. But much of that growth will depend upon a recovery in the United States and Europe.

The report, *Asian Economic Trends*, by the Chemical Bank, predicts that the total gross national product of all Asian countries will rise by 3.5 per cent this year, against 3 per cent in 1982 and 4 per cent in 1981.

South of Scotland Generating Board - a quarter of its Scottish power station business. The reason is that without the cheap North Sea gas feedstock, the generating board would not find it economic to run the Peterhead plant on more expensive oil, and would therefore have to generate more electricity at its other Scottish coal-fired stations.

Although the subsidy has only come to light with the start-up of generation at Peterhead, the agreement to pay it dates back to February 1981 when the Government backed down to the face of threatened strike action by miners over the coal board's pit closure programme.

The subsidy was part of the subsequent tripartite settlement between the Government, the coal board and the National Union of Mineworkers. It will be included in the board's overall deficit grant, expected to reach £326 in this financial year.

The subsidy works out at about £10 per tonne or a quarter of the average production costs of Scottish coal. It is calculated as the difference between the price the coal board would have got from the generating board, and the national price at which it can now theoretically export the coal.

Part of the Department of Energy's rationale for the subsidy is that the gas from Brent and its neighbouring North Sea fields would otherwise have to be wastefully "flared off". Critics will see it as a means of delaying pit closures in Scotland.

Most countries - except Japan, China and Taiwan - will continue to run current account deficits but these should be smaller in 1983 than 1982, except in Thailand and Singapore.

The Chemical Bank report points out that many countries will seek to readjust or restructure their economies to improve their "financial situations and external account positions". These readjustments, while favourable for the long-term, will probably mean slower near-term growth.

The report forecasts an average inflation rate of 5.5 per cent in the developing nations and 4 per cent for the three developed countries.

The region's current account balance will probably improve, the report says, with Japan making "the largest improvement" but high import levels for many countries will limit the amount of improvement.

The report forecasts that Japan will find exports a more important factor in its growth this year than in 1982, despite protectionist sentiments.

Handwritten notes on the right margin.

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Handwritten notes on the right margin.



# World Bank struggles within \$60,000m lending constraint

## How poor nations 'pole vault' into debt

The World Bank is the world's biggest aid agency. But the bank and its soft loan arm, the International Development Association, are having difficulty raising funds to help the poorest countries through the recession. Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, the bank's president, explains to Bailey Morris how much the bank needs and how it will be spent.

Q: I'd like to start with your perspective of just how bad conditions in the poorest countries are at the moment? This obviously is very important as you are beginning your new negotiations on the 7th tranche of development fund for less developed countries.

A: Yes, Well, I have likened it on a comparative basis to a pole vault. The strongest countries have got the hundred yards they need to run to make the vault. But the poorest of the poor countries, instead of having a 100 yds, have got just three yards to run, to make the vault or perhaps, 18 ft. And it is almost impossible.

Q: So the margin for the poorest of the poor countries is very slim. Especially in the times we find ourselves of slow economic growth, pervasive protectionism, interest rates still at historic highs, commodity prices at the lowest point that we have found them in three-and-a-half decades. And so the tendency of the poorest countries which are suffering from a lack of foreign exchange is to push for more volume which further suppresses prices because of lack of demand.

Q: What does this do to their foreign exchange position?

A: The other side of trade in foreign exchange earnings is debt servicing. The acceptability of the international market place is becoming more cautious, more wary and therefore there are greater pressures on developing countries to maintain their creditworthiness and debt servicing ability. And so to reduce the strain on their external borrowings they are going for import restrictions. They are trying to export more and import less. If every country follows this trend, you know, it is self-defeating.

Q: The 1930s again?

A: Yes, we are in a self-fulfilling exercise. We are in this negative spiral. It raises the question, how do we burst out of it? We have to find a way. What we need to have is non-inflationary growth. We need a growth cycle. The world is in great shape even despite the bleak period that we are in now. It is a far better world today than it was in the pits of the 1930s.

Q: In other words, living standards and standards generally have risen.

A: On a global basis it has been outward growing. But now we are caught up within this negative spiral which is tough. And the poorest nations in the world don't have the margin, the manoeuvrability.

Q: You have made statements before saying that banks are cutting off loans and funding to countries, and that they ought not to be doing that.

A: As a fear, yes.

Q: May I follow that fear factor, and ask you if you don't think that some of these banks need to bear more responsibility for what has happened?

A: Yes, I have said clearly it is time for banks to be cautious because the external environment suggests caution. There are concerns, there ought to be concerns. But it is very clearly not the time for banks to circle their wagons and retreat.

Q: I don't think that is happening among the international regional banks. But in some of the regional banks and smaller banks that have just started to get their toes in the water, vis-a-vis the international scene, I think there is evidence of a pull-back.

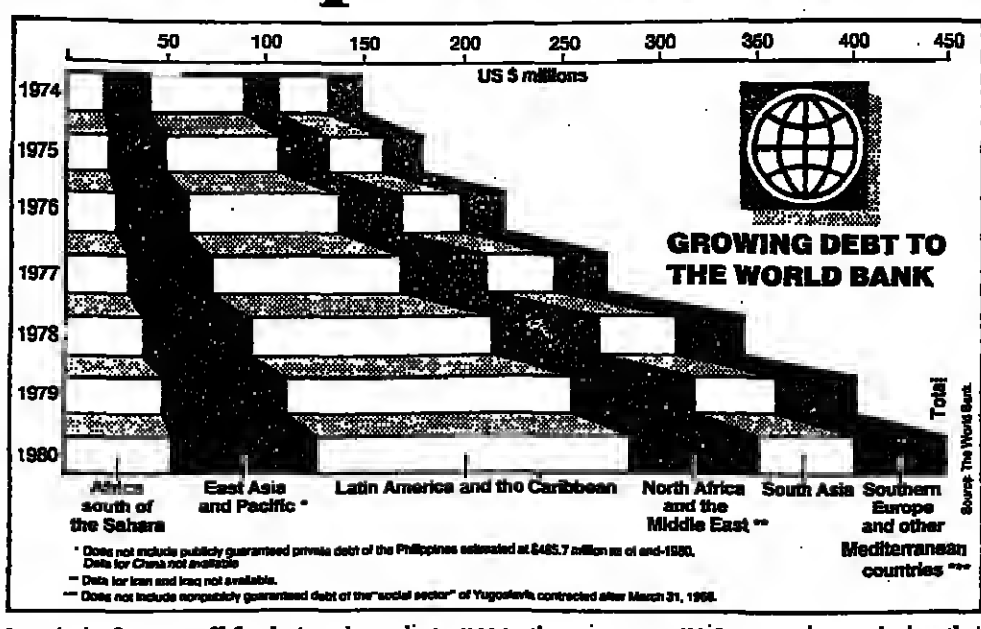
A: So it is a maintenance problem. I think the Third World countries will need additional funds, additional credit, not just to hold what we have.

Q: To get through the period?

A: Yes, to get through the period. And that is why our institutions have been exploring ways for the World Bank to enter into a new partnership with commercial banks.

Q: I want to take you back to the worrisome condition of the world debt structure and get you to reflect a bit. In Toronto, there was a commitment to keep the channel of this money flowing out to the world markets.

A: Yes, you have just indicated that among the smaller banks there is a pulling back. Can you tell me how successful the follow-up effort has been with these banks and give me the worst possible scenario of what could happen if



DO NOT INCLUDE PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT OF THE PHILIPPINES ESTIMATED AT \$45.7 BILLION AS OF MARCH 1980. DATA FOR CHINA NOT AVAILABLE. DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES GUARANTEED DEBT OF THE PHILIPPINES CONTRACTED AFTER MARCH 1980.

they do in fact cut off funds to needy countries?

A: I can't give you any evidence. I can merely point to the literature that is being written on this subject.

Q: But aren't some of these countries caught in a vicious circle? I mean, they've got this external debt problem and yet you want to exert some controls. Are they able to pull back at this point? Or are they just staying afloat - just barely hanging together?

A: I would say that very clearly what all countries need to do in this environment is to adjust. I underline this for all. Adjusting means taking a lot of forms. There are some countries that are borrowing heavily on the outside and are subsidizing consumption on the inside.

Q: Can you give an example?

A: Countries which are permitting the consumption of energy, be it electricity or gasoline, at prices that are only a fraction of the international market price. Countries in which food consumption is being subsidized way under costs.

Q: Do you worry that some of these countries who have criticized what they describe as very heavy-handed IMF involvement in their internal policies, might also begin to regard the World Bank in a similar way?

A: We must be sensibly sensitive and sensitively sensible.

Q: Which means?

A: Well, it means different things to different countries, depending on the circumstances.

Every country is different, and very clearly no one is in favour of heavy hands. But what is very heavy-handed in one country is not heavy-handed in another. I have yet to visit a country where there hasn't been some very good, solid comment upon a policy dialogue that we've had. It's called software.

Q: Yes, but in the broader context, doesn't that also mean that given the economic conditions of the day, the international institutions are exerting more power over the world's poorest of the poor countries in the next few years? And isn't that likely to continue?

A: I would say it is likely to continue and I would even say it must continue in a constructive, eloquent way.

Q: Again, in the broader context, as you sit down to begin negotiating the levels of funding richer nations will channel to the poorer nations, do you sense a different lack of commitment on the part of the industrialized world to the poor countries? Are their internal policies, might also begin to regard the World Bank in a similar way?

A: I would say that as a general proposition all countries are in difficult situations now. Every country has budgetary constraints. I don't see that the

A: A great deal more money is needed. China is a new interest in IDA. And so, in real terms, just to maintain the status quo and do nothing, we are talking about \$12 billion. Q: I was interested in a point you made recently that what the world now needs, given the malaise economically, is controlled expansion, and I wondered how you think that can be accomplished.

A: Not easily, but I would ask the other side. Why can't it be done?

Q: Do you sense a willingness among nations, particularly the United States, to reduce their military budget? President Reagan said just the other day he is firmly committed to this build-up.

A: I'm a United States citizen you know. I think there is consensus in the United States that we should spend more for defence.

Q: Is this good?

A: We are not saying to reduce military spending greatly but maybe to have the increase go up a bit less. And we are not talking about tens of billions of dollars.

Q: The sense of what you are saying, then, is that the arms build-up is taking precedence over development issues.

A: Yes.

Q: And your job is to try to stop this trend?

A: I argue that over the long term even a bit more money in development assistance will mean less of a necessity to spend for defence in the future because there will be less social unrest, less civil strife and less pressures.

Q: You have set \$60 billion in new lending targets. Is that enough to keep these nations afloat?

A: In FY 82 to FY 86?

Q: Yes.

A: The answer is no.

Q: Well, what will you do? Will you seek to expand that?

A: Yes, we are trying to find ways to break out of this \$60 billion constraint.

Q: Would that change the mix of programmes you are able to fund. I mean, would the private banking sector influence the sorts of projects you are able to fund?

A: No. I would say not. Maybe it would - very clearly the private sector cannot associate itself with all of the full spectrum of what we do. I think it is not appropriate for the private sector to go into the quicksand, so to speak.

## Wall Street letter

### Markets convinced the worst is over

The continuing boom in stocks reflects a growing belief in the financial markets that the economic recovery in 1983 will be vastly more robust than the "consensus" of economists and the gloomy official forecast of a 1.4 per cent rise in 1983 real gross national product would have us believe.

The stock markets are saying loud and clear that there is no going to be a recession any more this year. They are also saying corporate profits are going to rise sharply.

The stock market boom has changed character in recent weeks. Until before Christmas the stock market boom had been principally a "multiples boom" - the result of a wholesale revaluation of all financial assets, related in turn to the collapse of interest rates that got under way in earnest in July.

Short-term rates stopped falling in August and medium and long-term rates stopped falling in October.

Once that happened, the question arose: "What will happen to stocks? Will they, like bonds, level out in price and stay where they were about October?"

For some weeks, during November and December, it seemed as if this might indeed be the answer. The stock markets largely spent their time churning around 1,000 on the Dow Jones average the closing to two months of 1982.

But now a new force appears to have taken over. That is the belief that there is going to be a very vigorous recovery in 1983 and that profits will rise very sharply as a result. Cyclical stocks like cars and steels are now showing in many cases huge gains in price.

The optimistic optimism of the stock markets is also spreading to the commodities markets. Last Friday, the Commodity Research Bureau index of future prices reached 237.8, its highest level since early September and way up on the low of 226 reached in early October.

Pointing to the belief in a "slow, grudging" economic recovery is entirely unrealistic. The rest of the world will be dragged into the upturn generated by the developing boom in US economic growth. The collapsing US dollar will ensure that the domestic US economy gets the first bite of this bright red cherry.

Accordingly, the idea of a "slow, grudging" economic recovery is entirely unrealistic. The rest of the world will be dragged into the upturn generated by the developing boom in US economic growth. The collapsing US dollar will ensure that the domestic US economy gets the first bite of this bright red cherry.

Maxwell Newton

### FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Yield	Price	Div	GRY
ABBOTT	10.50	11.75	1.125	11.75
ACER	10.50	11.75	1.125	11.75
ACER	10.50	11.75	1.125	11.75
ACER	10.50	11.75	1.125	11.75

### BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	10%
Banc	10%
BCCI	10.25%
Consolidated Crds	10%
C. Hoare & Co	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10.25%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glys's	10%

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27, 28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

#### The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Price	Change
4.452 Asst Int Ind CUL	133	- 4.0
1.325 Asst Int Ind CUL	150	- 10.0
7.763 Airsprung Group	05	+ 4.1
0.40 Armage & Rhodes	38	- 4.3
17.473 Barton Hill	283	+ 11.4
1.525 C.T. 11.0% Conv Pref	122	- 1.1
1.904 Candico Group	247	- 17.6
4.423 Deborahs Services	60	- 3.0
1.812 Frank Herald	151	+ 7.9
8.957 Frederic Parker	64	+ 4.6
704 George Blair	38	- 1.1
3.259 Ind Prec Castings	80	- 7.3
3.250 Isis Conv Pref	135	- 15.7
3.087 Jackson Group	122	- 7.5
23.463 James Burroughs	170	+ 9.6
1.775 Robert Jenkins	17	- 2.0
3.840 Scruttons "A"	74	- 5.7
2.880 Tondy & Carlisle	118	- 11.4
2.768 Unilock Holdings	24	- 0.46
0.562 Walter Alexander	75	- 6.4
5.928 W.S. Yeates	254	+ 14.5

### The week ahead

## Magnet to reflect housing upturn

Further evidence of an upturn in housebuilding is expected later this week when Magnet & Southern, the timber and joinery group, unveils interim figures.

At present, the market is looking for just over £13m compared with £10.6m last time. Improved volume and healthier margins will account for most of the increase and the group will have enjoyed a period of firmer timber prices.

This, combined with the higher level of housing starts, will alleviate many of the problems in previous years which resulted in a drop in pretax profits from a record level of £25m in 1980 to £19m last year.

Steel may prove disappointing with conditions remaining dull. It looks as though the worst may now be over at Mulburd, the electrochemical and communications group. Full year figures on Thursday should see profits almost doubled at £1.7m, following evidence of renewed growth in its communications and components side.

Shareholders in the group, which supplies components for Sea King helicopters and Rapier missiles, can also expect a healthy increase in the final dividend from 4.3p to 7.3p gross.

Michael Clark

### Index up 4.5 despite the quiet

The Tring Hall index managed a 4.5 increase on the week, despite the quiet mood in the City.

The biggest fall of the week was Nissulo International, which plunged 30p late on Friday to 90p when the company announced that it was ending production of its camera at the Times Dundee plant.

In contrast, Immediate Business Systems performed well, up 23p on the week to 268p.

Consultants (Computer & Financial) and Raife & Nolan, both computer companies, continue to be out of favour, but NMW Computers, which came over from the 163 market before Christmas, spurred 20p ahead to 173p.

Another stock which found favour last week was A & G Security, the alarm company. Its shares had been performing very strongly but dropped back for no obvious reason recently. Last week they recovered 35p to 300p.

Most oils languished, with the curious exception of Hadson Petroleum, which rose 14p to 52p. Garfield's Restaurants, launched at 55p last November, has been up and down but last week finished 15p up at 116p. Canvermor also did nicely with a 16p rise to 131p.

### Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Country	Yield	Premium
FRANCE	10.50	1.25
GERMANY	10.25	1.00
ITALY	10.75	1.50
NETHERLANDS	10.50	1.25
SPAIN	10.75	1.50
SWITZERLAND	10.50	1.25
UNITED KINGDOM	10.50	1.25

### Unlisted Securities Market

Company	Price	Change
14.000 A & G Security	300	+ 35
1.620.000 Acas Jewellery	30	- 2.5
1.000.000 Alliance	120	- 1.0
1.000.000 Allied Intemat	75	- 1.0
1.000.000 Amalgamated	120	- 1.0
1.000.000 Amalgamated	120	- 1.0
1.000.000 Amalgamated	120	- 1.0
1.000.000 Amalgamated	120	- 1.0

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### APPOINTMENTS

## Willis Faber name new directors

Mr A. A. Gregory has become deputy chairman of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK). Mr R. B. Kerlake becomes deputy chairman of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management).

The following have been appointed executive directors of Willis Faber & Dumas: Mr J. C. Gale, Mr A. Gladwin, Mr J. F. Hughes, Mr B. R. D. Liddell, Mr C. M. London, Mr E. I. J. Moss, Mr A. J. F. Pace, Mr A. Z. Szadkowski, Mr A. D. Troman.

Mr P. R. Stevens has been appointed an executive director of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK). Mr D. Bernadine has been appointed an executive director of Willis & Faber (Finance and Administration).

Mr Simon Field Westmacott becomes an assistant director of the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Mr Anthony B. Greayer has joined Hoare Govett as a principal and head of the international department.

Mr Andrew Reid has been appointed commercial director of Brown & Jackson.

Mr Ken Hough, managing director of Ellis Everard's fine chemicals division, has been appointed chairman of the company's export division.

Mr Peter Wood, Ellis & Everard's main board finance director, also joins the export division's board.

Mr M. J. Fuller, general manager for the Midlands and South West division of Midland Bank, has taken charge of the business development division in place of Mr P. J. Nicholson, a general manager, who is to assume responsibility for the London and South East division on the retirement of Mr A. J. Knights. Mr G. A. Gilchrist, a general manager, takes responsibility for the Midlands and South West division.

Mr Andrew Reid has been appointed commercial director of Brown & Jackson.

Mr D. R. Pippard has been appointed joint deputy managing director of Butler Tilly, the money broker. Mr T. E. Ford becomes a director. Mr C. G. Taylor an assistant director and Mr C. J. Reeve an assistant manager.

Mr Ian Macleod has become a director of R. P. Martin Sterling and Mr Andrew Mansson has become a director of R. P. Martin Exchange. Mr Christopher King has been appointed manager of the Swiss section of R. P. Martin Deposits.

Mr Reemie Atkins, material management director for American Can (UK), and Mr Kenneth Lomas, director of finance and planning, have been appointed executive directors of the company.







English gamble follows loss of Woodward

By David Hands... The shadow England squad also had an exhausting time yesterday...

Woodward's withdrawal was a possibility. He has played a handful of games for his club since...

McLoughlin (Stamton), a try-scoring agent in England last season, will replace Fitzpatrick if required...

Achilles strikes

By Iain Mackenzie... Irvine, deposed as captain of Scotland less than a year ago...

Attling Scots cry out vive la differential!

By Iain Mackenzie... Looking happy. Their differential is slightly better than Hawick's...

Scots frighten Llanelli

Leicester's teamwork proved much for a Gloucester side missing five first-choice forwards...



Coventry's wall stands firm: Lander kicks with Sadler and his colleagues holding off the Bristol forwards

The Bristolians steam-roller that rumbles and falls flat

By David Hands... Thomas, prevented by injury from playing in his side's best performance of the season...

Escape act maintains Bath record

By Nicholas Keith... A rousing revival brought Bath 10 points in the last 10 minutes...

Pontypool thrive on old style

By Gerald Davis... Pontypool were not the side they once were when Tom David ruled so imperiously...

Lancashire unstuck in the mud

By Michael Stevenson... When Yorkshire narrowly defeated Lancashire in the senior county championship at Ouley before Christmas...

Club matches

Table listing various club matches, including teams like Bath, Gloucester, and Pontypool, with scores and dates.

Ovett marks time but Buckner finds plenty to spare

As one British miler revealed his latest injury setback at the weekend, another served notice of his intention to join the ranks of those who have won the supremacy of Steve Ovett...

Stere runs out of wins

One of the most remarkable unbroken records in cross-country running came to an end on Saturday when the former Great Britain 1,500 metres junior international, Kevin Steere...

Irish champions prevent MIM's notable treble

The nervously-disposed would have been ill-advised to watch the Gleniffindoch indoor tournament which ended in Glasgow yesterday...

West end barren spell

The West had laid the bogey. They won their first match for two years yesterday, beating South Wales 3-0 with two goals from their captain Susan Goodridge...

FOR THE RECORD

A collection of sports records and news snippets, including American Football, National League, and various international sports results.

ATHLETICS

Ovett marks time but Buckner finds plenty to spare

European Championship's qualifying time which her sister Teena Calebrook also made in second place (2:06.9).

Stere runs out of wins

former English junior international and at one of the youngest competitors in the field.

Irish champions prevent MIM's notable treble

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RACING: CHELTENHAM CONTENDERS SHOW THEIR CALIBRE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Claude Monet in the winning frame

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

We have grown accustomed to the Winters, Francomes, Nicholsons and Scudamores of this world and Sunday at Sandown Park on this winter...

They earned up to win three of the six races there with Henry Kissinger, Claude Monet and Hawkshaw...

Injured ribs had kept Barton on the sidelines for three weeks: Kestane Pass, the winner that rode for Gandolfo on Friday...

Henry Kissinger set the ball rolling when he won the Express Steeplechase by a wide margin. Here at long last was a glimpse of the form seen when Henry Kissinger won the Mackeson Gold Cup last season.

Had he not run an abominably at Kempton just after Christmas, Henry Kissinger would have started at odds on to win this much more humble pie...

Claude Monet kept up the good work for Barton and the wizard of Warrage, as Gandolfo is affectionately known to his friends...

On returning home Moore heard that there was a new horse for sale on the farm adjoining that of his parents in County Wick...

Claude Monet began promisingly by winning his first race in England at Stratford. After his latest performance, which was utterly brilliant, I will not be surprised if the flow from Co. Wick to Warrage becomes...

Having looked all over the inside half-way up the straight, the prize was snatched away from him on the final of the race...



Lesley Ann headed by Richdee and Fifty Dollars More at the penultimate fence.

likewise for another by running in a Philip Cornes race at Ascot on Saturday.

Hawkberry, in upsetting those of us who had banked on Young Love winning the Tolworth Hurdle...

On usurping and on Young Love Francome crossed to the side of the course nearest the stands in search of better ground...

Having looked all over the inside half-way up the straight, the prize was snatched away from him on the final of the race...

As for the winner, Michael Cunningham, nominated the advantage of the substantial weight allowance, got back into the lead a few strides from the post...

Pearstone was occupying the same finishing position as he had a year ago and, taking into account the sizeable swing in the weights, one gets a fair indication of the amount of improvement made by For Auction in 12 months.

His price for the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle was reduced by William Hill to 11-4 after they had taken big bets at 3-1 in the aftermath of Saturday's race.

For Auction's trainer, Michael Cunningham, nominated the advantage of the substantial weight allowance, got back into the lead a few strides from the post...

Triumph Hurdle. Komatch is no forlorn hope to give his trainer, Martin Pipe, his second success in three years at Cheltenham...

Jack O'Lantern's win in the Race Video Novices Steeplechase was almost as exciting and as much a tribute to the skill of his trainer, Peter Cundell...

Things were humming at Haydock Park where John O'Neill rode a peach of a race to land a gamble on 'Cool Decision'...

The race revealed, for the unimpeachable time, that you do not need many runners at Sandown to have the crowd on their toes.

Lesley Ann's ride, Colin Brown, a relatively unsung hero but a mighty effective operator, was presented with the bronze statuette that is coveted by the victor in this race...

Wessex Industries Champion Hurdle at Leopardstown on February 12 for his next appearance and said that, all going well, that would be his only other preparatory race for Cheltenham.

One of his likely opponents in the Wessex Industries Hurdle and the Champion Hurdle is a young horse headed by Terence Murphy, who admitted afterwards that he and his associates had brought off a big coup...

Newbury on February 12 for the Schweppes Gold Trophy Hurdle. It is owned by a four-man partnership of Scots businessmen headed by Terence Murphy...

RUGBY LEAGUE

The weaker brethren find life is still hard

By Keith Macklin

The draw for the first round of the Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express, has been critically based on the second division clubs and the weaker clubs in the first division.

The outstanding game is Widnes against Leeds, two great cup-fighting sides who featured in a dramatic semi-final last season...

There were some remarkable and dramatic finishes in yesterday's Championship matches with several games being decided in the closing seconds...

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GOLF

Dexter achieves an unlikely ambition to win the Putter

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Ted Dexter won the President's Putter for the first time at Rye yesterday after three previous failures to surmount the final hurdle.

Dexter has prospered in the cockpit of Test cricket so often that the Putter might have been regarded as small beer. Not a bit of it. He was, as he said afterwards, 'Really thrilled. It's an ambition fulfilled.'

He will treasure the manner of his victory. He played impressive golf, putting aberrations apart, throughout the whole tournament.

Stracey, 18 years the junior, was unmoved by his opponent's glowing public persona and was a match for him off the tee, an unusual experience for Dexter.

From then on, the match belonged emphatically to Dexter. He has abandoned his erstwhile putting grip, switching allegiance from Langer to Crenshaw...

Another four at the short second, par four should have ended the match at four but Dexter conveniently by the clubhouse on the 15th green...

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Winning style: Dexter heads for the 16th green during a battle of the boys with Stracey.

the ball up dead from well off the green. Dexter achieved his third birdie at the 12th, ignoring the wind and floating a pitch shot 10ft from the hole.

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In the semi-final, Dexter had been only one over four against Stracey. Stracey recovered from two down at the 10th against Grant to win the next five holes.

Stracey's results: fourth round: A. Stracey 68, 69, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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For Auction is still a champion even in defeat

From Tony Sweeney, Dublin

For Auction, carrying 18lbs more than he succeeded by a narrow margin in the Sweeps Handicap last year, backed by a still larger margin in his defeat at the 12th hole in the final of the 1982 sweepstakes...

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.10 For Schools, Collage: A Good Job with Progress. 8.30 Making the best of your self at work. 10.00 You and Me. Living on a narrowboat. For four- and five-year-olds (not schools). 10.15 Music Time. 10.30 British Social History: The Children's Company. 11.00 The properties of sea water. 11.25 Talkabout. 11.42 General Studies. Stephen Milligan looks at the ideal and the reality of the Cornman Market. 12.10 Close-down. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitford and Fern Britton. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines (not subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included is Frank Delaney's regular weekly feature about books and authors. 1.45 Chisley. A new series of programmes for the very young (7).

ITV/LONDON

8.30 For Schools: Alan Rothwell examines Aristotle's Red-Tailed Hawk. 8.47 An introduction to Europe. 10.04 The history and dialect of the Black Country. 10.31 Electron microscopy. 10.48 A-level physics. 11.09 Understanding numbers and basic maths. 11.22 Good Health. 11.39 The business districts of Manchester and Los Angeles. 12.00 Alphabet Zoo. For the very young, presented by Radio 2's Ian Goss. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of the Smallest Circus in the World. 12.30 News Week if You Can Get It, presented by Liz Fox. A new series that examines the plight of some of the three million plus unemployed. 1.00 News with Leonard Parkinson. 1.20 Themes news presented by Robin Houston. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Grace Mulligan and her guest, Sarah Brown, with some ideas for Sevens, Grains and Pasta. 2.00 News, World, World of Animals: The action from the Society of Invertebrate species of American wilds. The narrator is William Conrad. 2.30 Snooker: The Lads Classic. Highlights of the first-round match between Cliff Thorburn and Cliff Wilson. Introducing the new series from the Scottish Arts, Warrington, is Dickie Davies. 4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at mid-day. 4.15 Dangerzone in part one of The Return of Court. 4.25 The 42nd President. A new animated adventure series. In this first episode our heroes teams up with Spideeman to fight some alien mutants who are planning to take over the earth. 4.45 This is Me. The first guest of the new series is 13-year-old Michael Grant, the keyboard player for the pop group The Beat. 4.55 Keep It in the Family. Domestic comedy series. In this first episode our heroes teams up with Spideeman to fight some alien mutants who are planning to take over the earth. 4.45 This is Me. The first guest of the new series is 13-year-old Michael Grant, the keyboard player for the pop group The Beat. 4.55 Keep It in the Family. Domestic comedy series. In this first episode our heroes teams up with Spideeman to fight some alien mutants who are planning to take over the earth.

BBC 2

10.10 Business Club. A new series designed to help owners of small businesses to survive the depression that started yesterday. 10.35 Teacup Ltd. The first of five programmes about industrial organisation for technical students (7). 11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Rosalind Wilson and Chris Trenchard. 11.25 The Maths Help. Lesson 11: Factors. 11.40 Let's Go. The first of a new series for those living or working with the mentally handicapped (shown yesterday). 11.55 Close-down. 2.15 de Bont's Thinking Course. A ten-part series about thinking skills, presented by Dr Edward de Bono. (2.40) Women in the Eighties. United We Sit. The story of a seven month anti-inflation strike by women workers in Scotland (7). 3.05 Making the Most of the Micro. The first of a new series on computers (shown earlier on BBC 1). 3.30 News. 4.20 Film: Arch of Triumph (1948) starring Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer. The pre-war story of an Austrian doctor fleeing Nazi tyranny and the down-to-earth prostitute he meets in Paris. 5.30 Riverside. Model Making. An investigation into the world of fashion and photographic modelling. The programme looks at the prospects of the fashion industry and assesses the career of Celia Hammond, a top model in the 1980s. 5.45 News. 6.00 Themes news. 6.25 Help! Vix Taylor goes with news of the capital's Conciliation Services designed to help resolve disputes between divorcing parents over access to the children. 6.26 News. 6.50 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry. 6.55 Tom Jones Now: The first of a new series, recorded in America, featuring the popular singer. His guest is Gladys Knight. 7.20 Titles of the Gold Monkey: The Lady and the Tiger. Errol Flynn's adventure as Jake is challenged to a duel by a Japanese cowboy. 8.10 Panorama: The Open Sealed. A two-part investigation into the drug that was hailed as the answer to arthritis-sufferers' prayers. In this first part Tom Merton shows how the makers by the manufacturers of the drug were not backed up by their research. 9.00 News with John Humphrys. 9.25 Film: Gable and Lombard (1978) starring James Cagney and Jill Clayburgh. The first of a new series of films that chronicles the passionate years of two of Hollywood's biggest stars. As he waits for news about the death of the screenplay, Clark Gable recalls the days when they were together. The director is Sidney J. Furie. 11.33 News headlines. 11.35 Making the Most of the Micro. An introduction to the world of micro computers. This first programme is entitled The Versatile Machine and features Richard Gonn, almost totally crippled from birth, who uses his computer to control equipment around his room (shown earlier on BBC2). 12.00 Weather.

BBC 4

4.45 Cartoon Alphabet. Tim Brooke-Taylor introduces the first of a 13-programme series covering the A to Z of cartoons. 5.15 Preview 4. David Stranks with the best on offer on the coming week. 5.30 Making the Most of... Ideas for leisure activities. Bernard Bressanelli and his guests discuss these groups have to offer: Peter Brien talks about the delights of canal tow-path walking; and John Brown continues with his clay modelling. 6.00 I Love Lucy! Lucy and Ethel, after arguing with their respective spouses, go to Palm Springs for a holiday where, to their delight, they meet Rock Hudson. 6.30 Make It Count. Fred Harris with a series that is aimed at those who might go blank when confronted with any sort of figure work. 7.00 Channel Four News. 8.00 Basketball. Live coverage of the National Basketball League match between Crystal Palace and Birmingham Bullets. 9.00 The Comic Strip Presents... Five acts of radio. Very loosely based on the End of the Road characters the programme is a spoof on one of her stories about the gang doing some detective work while on holiday in the West Country (7). 9.35 Whatever You Want. The programme for young people this week examines the implications of last Monday's drama documentary, Moonchild, in which former Beatle George Harrison recounted his story about life in the Unification Church. In the studio discussion are David Fraser-Harris, the Unification Church's press officer; and Brian and Barbara Philp and Mark Broad, a member and ex-member of the religion; his father; Mr Cassidy who is happy that his daughter is a Moore; two ex-Moore; and Alan Bland, a sociologist who has studied the Unification Church for six years. 10.30 Options. Indian writer Ved Mahta is the author of 12 books yet since the age of three when he suffered from meningitis, he has been confined to a wheelchair. Tonight he talks about his disability. 11.00 The Eleventh Hour: Live & Life. The last concert to be filmed at London's Rainbow Theatre. Sponsored by the Trade Unions Congress in support of the unemployed. The line-up of performing include The Beat, Black State, Tom Robinson, OK Jive and Akmal Sayla. Interviewed with the music and comedy are young comedians, including links between slavery, modern technology and the dole queue. 12.25 Close-down.

CHOICE

adamant that they should build a power station similar to the infamous one at Three Mile Island. Despite that warning the Board insist that what they want to build is a tried and tested design in fact nobody has ordered a reactor of that particular design since 1976. Why, the programme asks, have they not considered the Canadian-designed reactor regarded as the most reliable in the world? Nearly 70 years ago, when she was four-years old, Kathleen Wasmata was brought to England from her native Ethiopia by a missionary couple and settled in Yorkshire. Settled in perhaps the wrong way because she became an early victim of colour prejudice in Britain. In SURVIVING (BBC 2 10.15pm) she talks about what it was like to be virtually the only black person in the county. At times she was paraded at prayer meetings as an example of a heathen and later because she was desperate she tried to rid herself of her blackness by applying turpentine to her skin. The story of her fight in adulthood to retain her identity is touchingly told. The legend of one of our favourite folk heroes, Robin Hood, takes something of a knock in David Buck's clever ballad play, BARNESDALE WAKE (Radio 4 8.00pm). The story is told by two balladeers, travelling with King Richard who is ordered, by way of diversion for the king, to sing and recount as many songs and stories that they know about the Sherwood Forest outlaw.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.25 Weather Forecast. 7.30, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. The View. On 4. 8.35 The Best of Mykes. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 The Week with Richard Baker. 9.05 Start The Week with Richard Baker. 10.00 Money Box. Issues affecting personal finance. 10.30 Morning Story. 10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 News. 11.05 Down Your Way visits Ashford. 11.45 Poetry Please! 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. Consumer Advice. 12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey (2). 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World At One. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. Sue MacGregor introduces items on Fast Family Farm in which Mary Berry, R.10's first of six demonstrations, explains how to prepare real and Wales food without any fuss: The Passionate Plagiarist in which June Knave examines the life and work of Katherine Mansfield and the work of Benet's Frances Bennett's explanation of the various Social Security benefits. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre. The Honourable Schoolboy by John L. Carr. 1.00 The World At One. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. Sue MacGregor introduces items on Fast Family Farm in which Mary Berry, R.10's first of six demonstrations, explains how to prepare real and Wales food without any fuss: The Passionate Plagiarist in which June Knave examines the life and work of Katherine Mansfield and the work of Benet's Frances Bennett's explanation of the various Social Security benefits. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre. The Honourable Schoolboy by John L. Carr.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 Morning Concert. C.P.E. Bach, J.C.F. Bach, J.C. Bach, records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Music from Cleveland. Concert: Charles Martin Loeffler, Ned Rorem. 1.00 News. 1.05 BBC Lanchford Concert. From St John's, Smith Square, London: Mozart, Schumann, Ravel. 2.05 Methe Musicale. Greg, Dag Wren, Vaughan Williams, Lydell, Malcolm Arnold. 3.05 New Records. Beethoven, Schumann, Johann Gottlieb Goldberg, Bach. 4.55 Music for Pleasure. Music for Organ. From New College Chapel, Oxford: Bach, Henry Purcell, John Stanley, Michael Tippett, Plonit. 7.05 Fraud Radio-cast. Dr Clifford York, medical director of the Hampstead Child-Therapy Course reflects on Freud versus Jung and Adler; by the late Walter Kaufmann; and argues that self-understanding is crucial to the explosion of the Mind. 7.25 Time On Our Hands. Anthology of poetry and music. 8.45 Beethoven. String quartet recital. 10.15 Schubert's Symphonic Sketches. Beethoven's talk by Brian Newbould. 10.45 Jazz in Britain. European Tuba Quartet. 11.15 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 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